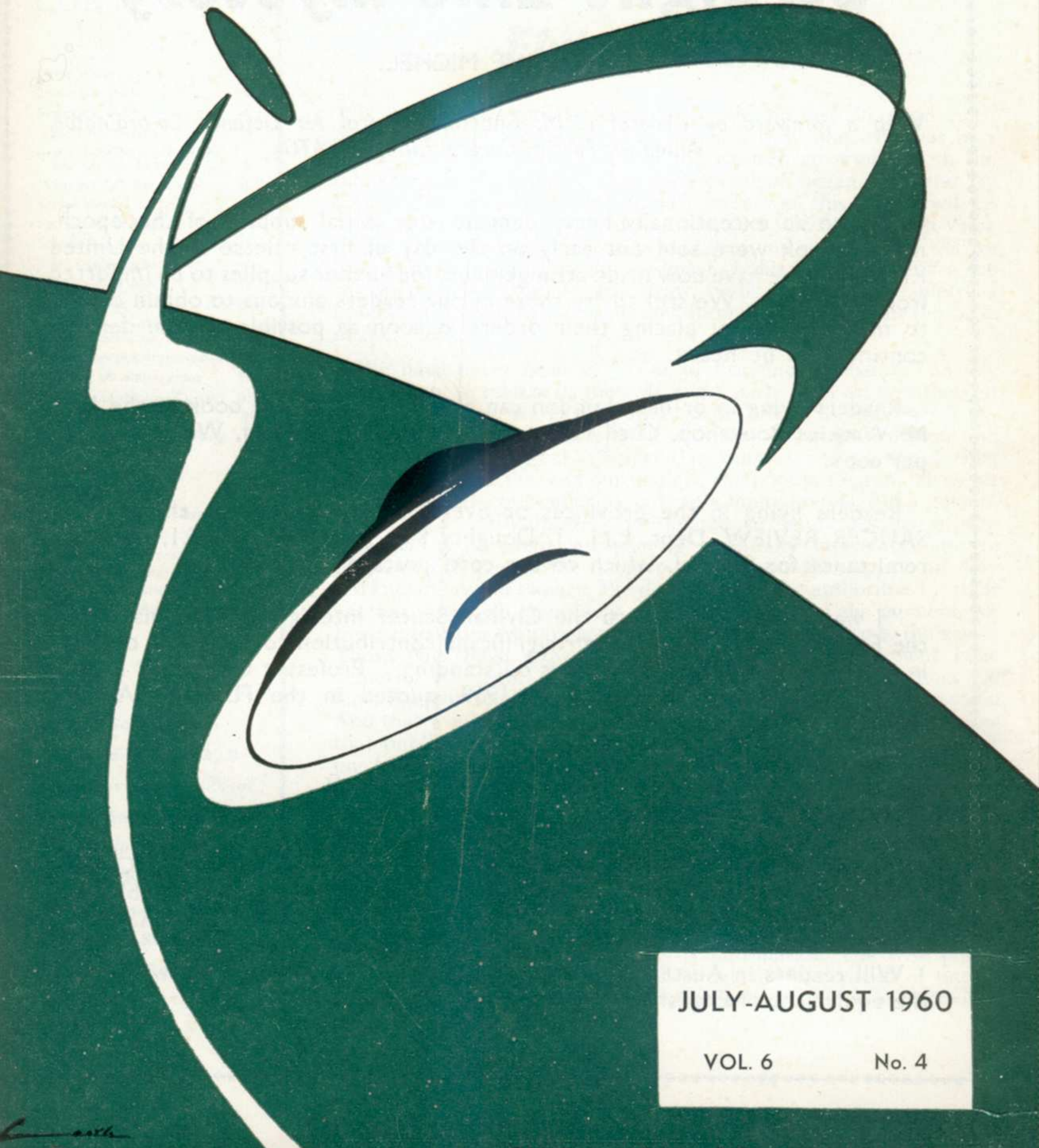
FLYING SAUCER REVIEW



JULY-AUGUST 1960

VOL. 6 No. 4

SIXTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION

The bi-monthly
Journal of
SPACE

Edited by
Waveney Girvan

FLYING SAUCER REVIEW

INCORPORATING FLYING SAUCER NEWS

Vol. 6 No. 4 **JULY-AUGUST 1960**

CONTENTS

	Page
Flying a kite ...	1
Space animals	3
Ruppelt recants	7
Einstein vindicated ...	8
Is the scientific approach the best way to the truth? ...	9
What did P.C. Kettle see? ...	11
Silicon saucers	13
More news of Adamski	14
Storms from outer space ...	15
The Leibnitz spider	16
Life on other worlds	19
World Round Up ...	21
The Adamski photographs: —a summing up ...	25
News from the Argentine ...	28
The first 50 million miles ...	29
Saucers and the Iron Curtain	31
Mail bag	III
"I have never heard of flying saucers" ...	IV

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Flying Saucer Review

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Flying a kite

IN our March/April issue this year, we printed in good faith extracts from a letter we had received from one who was in a position to know the views of the western governments on the subject of flying saucers. Our correspondent began his letter by saying: "It is my belief that military secrecy on this subject will be dropped within two years, for it is a subject which is of high value to the public for its immense possibilities and importance." As we have reasons, other than the evidence of this letter, to believe the statement to be true, we can draw, with comparative safety, a number of conclusions from it and formulate a policy on the basis of this "leak."

We have never been in favour of bringing "pressure" on any government to release its news. If in the early days we ever thought this a good idea, we have grown out of it with the passage of the years. Indeed, we have sympathy with the various governments and we appreciate the great difficulty they must confront when dealing with the subject. We, and our readers, can pontificate as much as we like for we have responsibility only to a limited circle, but a government is in a totally different position. Never before has any government had to pronounce on what is essentially mysterious and to explain to its people the behaviour of objects that appear to defy the known laws of science. We do not blame the authorities for their caution. Although many may not agree with us at the moment, we believe that this caution has been of the utmost service to the cause. Those who have grown impatient with their government have achieved very little during these last twelve years. Sometimes we have thought that the greater the "pressure" the scantier the results. And that would not be surprising: good government often requires that public clamour must be resisted until the due season, and if one is uncertain it is better by far to keep silent than to release half-news that can lead only to ridicule and contempt. Two reasons for delay combined: the coming of knowledge and the spread of understanding.

We believe, not only because of the letter we have quoted, that the knowledge has now accumulated to such an extent that the United States Government may soon—we can quote the "less than two years" period mentioned by our correspondent—be able to declare open its files and release its information. The wise policy of silence has, however, inevitably delayed the spread of understanding. It may be for that reason only that we have been advised

that two years must still be added to our patient wait. If that is so, we can now expect one western government or another to release very gradually something from its store of information. We believe we can see signs of that already.

The FLYING SAUCER REVIEW is now read by a great variety of people all over the world. On our subscription list are to be found many people in responsible positions: not a few are in positions of authority. We know that these lines will be read by officials in the service of a number of governments and it is to them that we chiefly address the remarks that follow.

Some people in the saucer movement have adopted an "agin the government" policy. We could mention the name of at least one organisation that seems to devote nearly the whole of its energy in this way. It is reckless in its accusations of conspiracy and censorship, but even if it were able to prove every one of its charges, we think its policy unwise.

Has it ever occurred to those who have studied the subject of flying saucers—readers of this journal and members of the numerous organisations throughout the world—that the various governments—or some of them, at any rate—are looking to us for help rather than criticism? That every attack on the policy of secrecy helps to lock the door rather than to release the news that is being guarded? Could we not suggest instead that we and all the other organisations might not only be able to help the authorities who are, at the moment, for perfectly understandable reasons, reluctant to tell the truth?

We have flown this kite in the hope that it will be noticed by those in authority and taken as a sign that we are aware of their policy and of their motives in adopting it. Furthermore, we realise that governmental reticence—we use on purpose a gentler word than conspiracy—cannot be maintained for very much longer. The task ahead is therefore to bring to the serious attention of a very much wider public than has so far been reached one of the most important subjects of all time. And that, after all, was the reason for the launching of this Review.

What we are saying, in effect, is that we are here to help: that we, and others who are in agreement with our policy, offer to be the channel through which the news can be released to the large majority which is, at the moment, either hostile or completely indifferent to perhaps the boldest challenge Man has ever had to face.

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The following issues can still be supplied, but readers are advised to make early application, as in many cases only a few copies remain.

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NOTE: From and including Volume II, the key to issue dates is: No. 1, Jan./Feb.; No. 2, Mar./Apl.; No. 3, May/June; No. 4, July/Aug.; No. 5, Sept./Oct.; No. 6, Nov./Dec.

SPACE ANIMALS —a fact of life

Specially written for FLYING SAUCER REVIEW by TREVOR JAMES

We print this remarkable article and supporting photographs with an open mind. It has occurred to us, however, that while we have preferred the inter-planetary hypothesis as being the simplest, it is possible that two or even more phenomena are being observed in the skies of the world. This would account for the confusion that exists even among the ranks of those who accept the saucers as fact. We would remind our readers, however, that there is plenty of evidence of saucers with either human or humanoid beings as pilots and these, we feel, must remain separate from the 'amoebas' referred to in the article that follows. We believe that Trevor James has made a discovery of the utmost importance: our readers must decide for themselves whether the objects referred to and photographed are, in fact, flying saucers in the sense that the majority accept.

AS early as 1949 the hypnotic effect of the constantly repeated interplanetary hypothesis had caused most UFO followers to exclude other less likely hypotheses. Mechanistic thinking took its toll. " We don't have them and Russia doesn't have them, so they *must be* interplanetary," was a common line of reasoning.

All that remained, in the general view, was for the Air Force to make the obvious statement that the " flying saucers " were ships from other planets. The Air Force was unable to make such a statement, because scientists knew that on the basis of the observed phenomena, the statement would not stick. What the U.S.A.F. did say in April of 1949 was brushed aside as absurd by all but a few. This statement was:

" The possible existence of some sort of strange extraterrestrial animals has been remotely considered as many of the objects described acted more like animals than anything else."

This official remark actually contains the secret behind a large number of UFO sightings, perhaps as many as fifty per cent. of all sightings. For another level of life exists in our atmosphere that has been extensively photographed. And more recently, new methods of analysing photographic images have told an amazing story concerning these creatures.

The posture that is being adopted by the writer in laying bare these facts is not to discredit the interplanetary hypothesis. Rather is it an effort to place that interplanetary hypothesis in its proper perspective, as *one* of many hypotheses explaining the various sightings.

Photographic experiments

In 1957 the writer and an associate commenced a project aimed at photographing UFOs. The work was based predominantly upon the so-called " etheric interpretation " of the UFO, cornerstone of which is that the invisible realms play a large role in the affairs of the visible. Infra-red film was employed for all the work.

Infra-red, for the benefit of the lay reader, is sensitive to heat. This is not the red seen by the

eye, but a band of invisible rays, lying immediately below what the eye perceives.

Repeated experiments produced photographic images of strange, self-luminous creatures having a circular shape. These also showed evidences of rudimentary organs, and generally resembled the molluscs of the ocean. A great body of practical experience united with the dozens of photographs obtained to permit the conclusion that these creatures moved through the atmosphere by contracting and expanding themselves. The photograps definitely verify that the creatures are their own light source, although in normal circumstances this light is the invisible light of the infra-red band.

Objects of a similar type moving at incredible speeds were also recorded on infra-red motion picture film.

Existence in heat

Ways and means were found by which the presence of these creatures could be encouraged and determined. They manifested most prolifically in summer months and at altitudes of 4,000 to 7,000 feet.* The photography was carried out before sunrise. The creatures did not register on regular film, permitting the tentative conclusion they existed in the condition of pure heat.

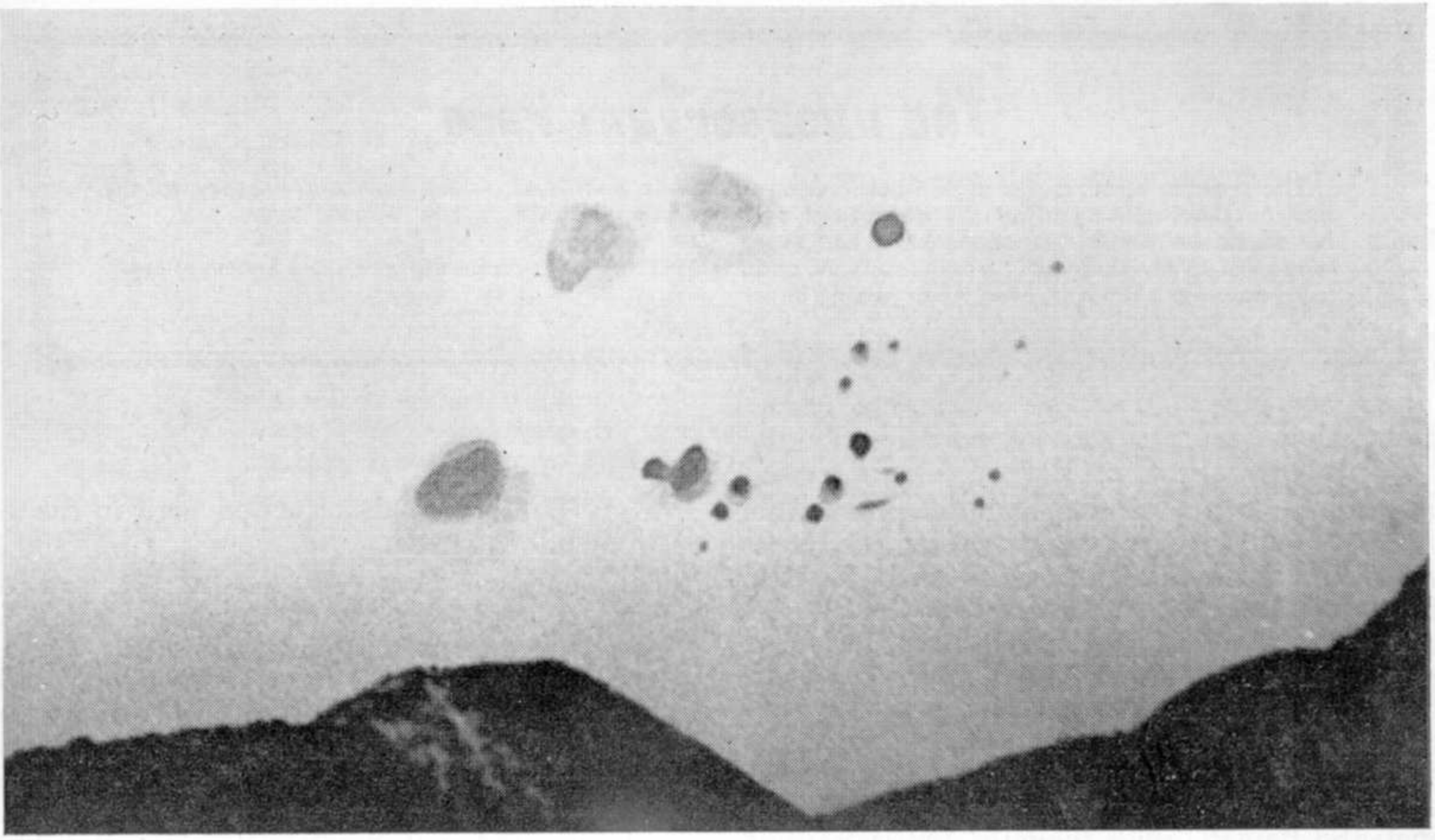
While esoteric science provided the pathway to some of the physical methods employed to record these creatures, no conclusion that they are the spirits of the departed is permitted by the photographs. On the contrary, large formations of these creatures photographed above the desert floor suggest their similarity to schools of fish.

Because of their resemblance to the well-known amoeba in form if not in size, these creatures became known to the experimenters themselves as the " amoebas."

The recording of these and other forms on infra-red film led to the conclusion that invisible living creatures do in fact inhabit our atmosphere. They move often with exceptional

* *For the story of this work see* They Live In The Sky, *by Trevor James*

George Van Tassel addresses a crowd as a UFO circles unseen above his head at Giant Rock. James O. Woods shot this picture on high-speed infra-red film, unfiltered, and it is one of two successive photographs showing the object. A thousand people faced Van Tassel as he spoke. None saw the object, but the infra-red film did. Analysis of the object indicates that it belongs to EARTH, according to Trevor James.



Strange forms caught by Trevor James on infra-red film above Mt. Wilson, California, before sunrise.

velocity, sometimes with the virtually inertialess properties of the electron beam. They manœuvre intelligently. They are their own light or energy source. They appear to move by inflating and deflating themselves, producing notable changes in the amount of energy they emit in the process. In other words, the creatures pulsate, and change shape.

In the previous paragraph are contained the most common elements of UFO sightings. Lights, intelligent manœuvre, pulsation, changing shape, great velocity.

Effect of high altitude

The reader of logical mind will undoubtedly react by asking, "If you record these creatures only with heat-sensitive film, and you state that they are invisible, how do you relate these creatures to the visible lights with which we are concerned in ufology?"

The answer is that no conclusion is permitted by the photographs that the creatures *always remain* invisible, i.e. radiate invisible light under all conditions of their existence. The adjournment of these creatures to high altitude, and therefore to a less dense optical medium (the air), may have a decided effect upon their tangibility. Nor is the range of human sight confined within absolute limits. The variations in human sight, and in the density of the optical medium in which these creatures have their being, would certainly govern tangibility.

In the condition in which they are persistently photographed, the creatures are in any event only millionths of a millimetre in wavelength removed from the normal human ocular range. Sensitives, including at least one scientist known to the writer, see them regularly because they have paranormal vision.

The presence of these heat beings is further supported by the manifold and multiform manifestations of heat connected with UFOs in the air. Airplane cockpits mysteriously filled with intolerable heat are part of the warp and woof of ufology.

The photographs with this article showing the creature above Mt. Wilson indicates that some of them are enormous, perhaps half a mile or more across. Who can say what the effect would be of piloting an aircraft into the middle of one of these giant beings?

The ability of substances to pass up and down

The unobservant race

The greatest of all causes of non-observation is pre-conceived opinion. This it is which in all ages has made the whole race of mankind, and every section of it, for the most part unobservant of all facts, however abundant, even when passing under their own eyes, which are contradictory to any first appearance, or any received tenet.

John Stuart Mill: *A System of Logic.*

between the imponderable and the ponderable states is familiar to anyone who has lived near or visited a volcanic region of the earth. In parts of New Zealand's thermal wonderland at Rotorua, a steel bar held above a fissure in the ground will condense upon itself perfect crystals of sulphur. In other words, the sulphur was present but imponderable, and the advent of the cold bar into its environment caused it to become ponderable. This is an example of small-scale " mat and demat " with which every chemist is familiar, although he may not so regard it.

Can become visible

There is evidence that these creatures which dwell in our atmosphere in the heat state, but which are nevertheless *metallic*, can and do become ponderable under certain conditions. That is to say, they become visible and tangible as metallic objects, and the following instance indicates from direct observation that this is the case. The case in question occurred in the 1920s in Nevada and was quoted in full in the October, 1959, issue of Ray Palmer's *Flying Saucers* magazine.

A man, in company with another, landed a biplane on top of a high mesa. As they were walking around, a shadow passed overhead and what appeared to be a metallic disc landed on the ground nearby. However, when they approached it, they saw that it was alive, and apparently injured, since a substance that looked like steel wool was issuing from a cut or injury in its body. The creature was shiny, and could be seen to breathe. When it tried to fly away, it *glowed*. As the two men watched, a gigantic shadow fell over the scene and a very much larger creature of the same type descended and placed what appeared to be suckers on the smaller one. Then the big metallic creature glowed with a blinding light as it lifted the small creature bodily and disappeared high in the air at tremendous speed.

The man concerned in this report is alive today and lives in a city of the southern U.S.A. He is bedridden with a heart condition and as yet has been unable to provide the writer with an affidavit. But he has undertaken to do so. He has held his tongue on this terrifying experience of thirty-five years ago because there was nothing in the world to which he could relate it. And who, even today, following the interplanetary theory to the exclusion of all other explanations, would give him elbow room?

This story, viewed alongside the photographs obtained by the writer and his associate, lends force to the whole theory of metallic atmospheric animals, unlike anything that we have on earth, but very real indeed. And they are a force with which ufologists must reckon. Why? Because the presence of such creatures and their nature is destructive of a great deal of biological dogma, about life under various physical conditions. If Venus is *hot*, for example, how do we know that similar creatures to those of our own air do not thrive in its heat?

Full explanation coming

That the Air Force knows about these creatures is verified by three factors. First, the April, 1949, statement, broaching the idea. Second, the later Air Force statement that the flying saucers " do not exist as material objects." Third, the writer and his associate have photographed U.S.A F. jets, armed with infra-red homing rockets, chasing these objects near them on the Mohave Desert. The experimenters, during one session, were buzzed six times within half an hour by jets " down on the deck " or low overhead.

The new methods by which these photographs are analysed cannot be explained here, for two reasons. First, the instruments themselves are the

subject of a block-busting book now being prepared by a very old friend of the writer. Secondly, their full explanation would require a book for which we have no space. It must therefore suffice to state that the full story of these instruments will be in world publication probably before the end of the year. Here, only the results of their application can be summarised, as they govern the photographs of the creatures.

The whole "amoeba" family of heat beings consist of calcium and fluids, united to form the body or vehicle of these creatures.† The calcium, which is certainly not in the solid state, but well up the ladder towards being a pure function, probably accounts for the tremendous radar echoes often received from these creatures. Echoes which send scrambled jets unerringly to a certain spot in the heavens. Here they find nothing tangible, or they fly right through the echo.

The jets chasing the invisible creatures above the Mohave in the incident mentioned above were undoubtedly "locked on" by radar to their invisible quarry. What the effect of a jet striking such a creature would be is difficult to imagine. Esoteric science tends to the view that such creatures would be torn to shreds. Perhaps the shreds constitute "angel's hair," which exhibits the remarkable property of returning to the invisible state.

In any event, the very presence and reality of these creatures, which subsequent work can only verify and re-verify, must produce a decisive change in human thinking. The fiats periodically issued about no intelligent life being possible here, there or somewhere else in the Universe must be seen in their correct perspective. This is that they refer only to the particular forms of life of which we are aware. There is now another to consider.

For the ufologist, some new concepts are offered for use in investigation. The chief of these is that speed of UFO, intelligent manœuvre, pulsations of energy or light, manifestations of heat, formations of lights, appearance and disappearance of UFO do not *compel* the adoption of the interplanetary answer. Man sees life in the ground under his feet, he sees it in the ocean, or in the water drop, if he uses an instrument to remove his optical limitation. Other instruments and materials will permit him to become acquanted with the life that swarms in the air, largely unseen. For mankind dwells on the bottom of an ocean of air, and that ocean has its denizens.

† *These may well be the "gaseous vertebrates" postulated at least thirteen years ago by Dr. Meade Layne, of San Diego, Calif.*

Ruppelt recants

CAPTAIN EDWARD J. RUPPELT, former chief of the United States Air Force investigation project and author of one of the most highly considered books on UFOs, has issued a statement to the press reversing his former beliefs. A new edition of his book has just appeared and the chapters the author has added contradict the earlier chapters of his original work. There is no explanation offered in the book for this *volte-face*.

NICAP's bulletin, the *UFO Investigator,* naturally ascribes the change of tune to its all-too-familiar bogey, the silence group of conspirators in the United States Government. It may be right, but there is available at least one other explanation which would fit the facts as well. It may sound surprising, but it is possible that Ruppelt has genuinely suffered a change of heart on the matter: he may now not believe, for good reason or bad, what he previously found convincing. The mystery of the altered book could quite easily be explained as the result of a dispute between publisher and author. Ruppelt may have wanted to suppress his work altogether, while his publisher insisted on a new edition being produced to fulfill orders. The strange hybrid just produced can easily have been the result of an unhappy compromise. It is, of course, much more exciting to suggest that Ruppelt recanted after several hours on the rack.

The Leibnitz Spider

amazing photograph and the full story

. . . see Page 16

Einstein Vindicated

There was a young lady named Bright
Who could travel much faster than light.
She started one day
In the relative way,
And came back the previous night.

THE anonymous epigrammatist would appear to have got the whole matter the wrong way round: according to Russian scientists the young lady of the rhyme would be more likely to arrive in the next century.

Einstein's relativity of time has remained a theory until quite recently. An article in *Pravda* now claims that Russian science has obtained confirmation of it, though how this has been arrived at is not disclosed. It should be remembered, however, that teams of American and English scientists, working independently, had two months ago announced the results of their tests. Einstein predicted that if his theory was correct, light rays would bend under the influence of gravity. Rays emitted by radio-active iron were found to alter their "wavelength" while travelling for 40 feet down a vacuum tube. The change was minute—the equivalent of less than a fraction of an inch in the distance from here to the sun—but was very close to the actual prediction made by Einstein. A Russian experiment produced figures almost identical with the British and American work.

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Now the Russian team, headed by Dr. M. J. Vpodgoretsky of Dubna atomic centre, has outpaced the American and English teams: the latest discovery has, in fact, prophesied the time machine.

To illustrate the discovery in practical terms, the Russians explain that if a man in a rocket could be shot into space at 180,000 miles an hour he could return to Earth 80 years later, but having aged by about only a day himself. At that speed time would pass much more slowly for the space traveller than for people on Earth. If the rocket's speed could be further increased, the man could leap further into the future without himself ageing much more.

We must await further announcements from the Russian scientists to learn exactly how they have obtained the practical confirmation which they have claimed. In the meanwhile, we can reconsider one of the theories put forward to explain the flying saucers. It has been held that these were the space vehicles of the future visiting us in the (to them) past. Certainly this was the direction in which the young lady named Bright must have travelled. However, to relate the effect of faster-than-light travelling to the latest discovery, we would now have to say that the flying saucers could be the space vehicles of our ancestors visiting us in the (to them) future. As we have, at the present, no space vehicles to compare with those of our visitors, we must have retrogressed considerably. This, we must admit, is a possibility, but somehow or other it seems unlikely.

° ° °

On the face of it, there would appear to be some confirmation of immortality in this recent discovery, and we are reminded of Dunne's *Experiment With Time* which postulated a similar prospect of survival.

If the hypothetical space traveller at 180,000 miles per hour can return to Earth 80 years later after having aged only a day, it is easy to tell what the doctor would order: keep going even faster even farther.

Where gravity still rules

IN our May/June issue we promised to print the result of our investigations into the apparent mystery of a hill in South Africa on which, according to a report in *The Friend* newspaper, cars ran uphill. A number of readers wrote in to report similar cases in countries as far apart as Canada and Scotland and drew our attention to the fact that the mystery there was due to an optical illusion. One or two readers were under the impression that the report was in the form of an article contributed to this Review, though we made it perfectly clear that we were merely re-printing a news story which had appeared elsewhere.

We have now heard from *The Friend* newspaper that the optical illusion explanation is likely to be correct: their representative made the test in his car which certainly appeared to run "uphill." Although it is unfortunate that no conclusive test was made, we are quite content to accept this explanation. To our more critical readers might we remind them again that this Review offered no explanation of the mystery at all and, pending our enquiry, preceded our quotation of the news item in our March/April issue with a query.

Is the scientific approach the best way to the truth?

by Alexander Merrow

Our contributor wrote on the subject of the saucers' greatest enemy, indifference, in the March/April issue of the "Review". Alexander Merrow now puts another controversial point of view of interest to all who are genuinely trying to solve the greatest enigma of modern times.

IF I am to say that I was less than enthusiastic about that hackneyed phrase "the scientific approach" I run the risk of being dubbed a member of the lunatic fringe. I must be prepared to run that risk, however, and to say that I doubt whether the truly scientific approach will ever get us anywhere in our quest: I will go further and assert that it can be a positive hindrance.

I can quote an instance to make my point. In the last issue of the FLYING SAUCER REVIEW there appeared an account of a close saucer sighting enjoyed by Mrs. Starr in 1957. She has no witnesses, so one must accept or reject her story on its face value. There are only two possibilities confronting us. We can either reject the story *in toto* or we can accept it with enthusiasm. No team of scientists, however learned, can help us to discredit the good lady's account: no group of enthusiasts, however credulous, can persuade those who do not wish to believe to change their views. All argument, just on the basis of the story and on that alone, is futile. Something, of course, in the future might crop up, more or less accidentally, and this could lead us to the truth. But the truth, or otherwise, would be revealed by an approach other than the scientific.

Proof after acceptance

May I say quite openly that I hope that the FLYING SAUCER REVIEW will never adopt the purely scientific approach so beloved of many saucer enthusiasts? If it were to, then I think that the whole subject would be in great danger of drying up altogether. Unless a sighting were to be accompanied by irrefragable proof it would never be printed. Every incident would have to be attested by a cloud of witnesses, photographs would have to be produced to support the claims, and, to make everything perfect, the visiting saucer would have to re-appear at predicted times over a selected spot about twenty times before an assembly of doctors of science convened for the purpose. *In other words, we could prove the saucers to be facts after they had already been accepted as facts.*

At the moment, the saucers are usually seen by only a few or even by one person, and if their visits could be predicted the learned scientists, at the moment, would refuse to congregate. The trouble with the scientific approach is that you can never get started: for this some other sort of approach is needed.

I am not arguing in favour of the unscientific approach. I take it that this sort of approach would involve printing any nonsense that is offered: some discrimination is necessary. As human beings are fallible, however, it is clear that one must risk printing something which may subsequently turn out to be a hoax. The alternative would be to print nothing, and had this policy been adopted ever since 1947, there would be no subject at all today. Aimé Michel would never have been able to make his straight-line discovery and the saucers would have remained a matter for private marvelling—a sort of ghost story told round the fireside at a winter gathering. Michel's discovery—the beginnings of an attempt at co-ordination—is the very first book which a scientist can accept, but without the pioneers of the movement he could never have begun his systematic study. At some stage someone had to precede him and to say "I believe." That person was unscientific. We all owe him our deepest gratitude. The majority scoffed and

ridiculed. It was scientific. It was also wrong.

I have just found reinforcement for my views about the scientific approach and it comes, most surprisingly, in a letter printed in the *New Scientist* for March 17. Mr. Ian S. Menzies writes in support of science-fiction, and much of what he has to say is pertinent to our matter. He says: "One of the most important attributes which the adult reader of science-fiction seems to share with too few others these days is the possession of an *open mind*—the kind of thinking which enabled the gentlemen amateurs of the past to make fundamental discoveries and which still distinguishes the truly experimental scientists from today's mass of scientific civil servants. It is therefore far easier to imagine a professional scientist "falling for these things (i.e. reading prophecy into SF when it isn't there) than the most recent of SF afficionados."

Mr. Menzies, too, has noticed a recent trend, already commented on in the FLYING SAUCER REVIEW. His letter continues: "It does seem curious, however, that 'the erstwhile down-to-earthers in the Soviet Union' now indulge in a little original speculation. Only a little while ago we were told that the climate of opinion in Soviet Russia would preclude that sort of thing—but perhaps this is a reaction. Just let it be remembered that the 'Space Travel in Bilge' school laughed at the very thought of artificial satellites very, very few years ago: why should we not at least consider with a straight face the speculations of the scientists who had the last laugh in this matter?"

The correspondent to the *New Scientist* makes yet another telling point and explains how it is that science-fiction so often turns out to be accurate prophecy. At the time it was written, most science-fiction was not intended to be prophetic: it is merely that if one is well grounded in science *and* keeps an open mind as to future developments, then some of the guesses are bound to be proved correct. Jules Verne and H. G. Wells were not right every time: but we do remember the remarkable bull's-eyes that both these authors scored.

A new starting point

Mr. Menzies concludes his letter with a rebuke to those who scoff at science-fiction. Although the saucers are not fiction, this rebuke can apply equally to those who scoff at saucers. The scoffers "should remember that however many 'credulous people' may become convinced that whole worlds of fantasy will become reality, it will not include the regular readers of science-fiction. And the best remedy will be to join us and develop the open mind so desperately needed these days."

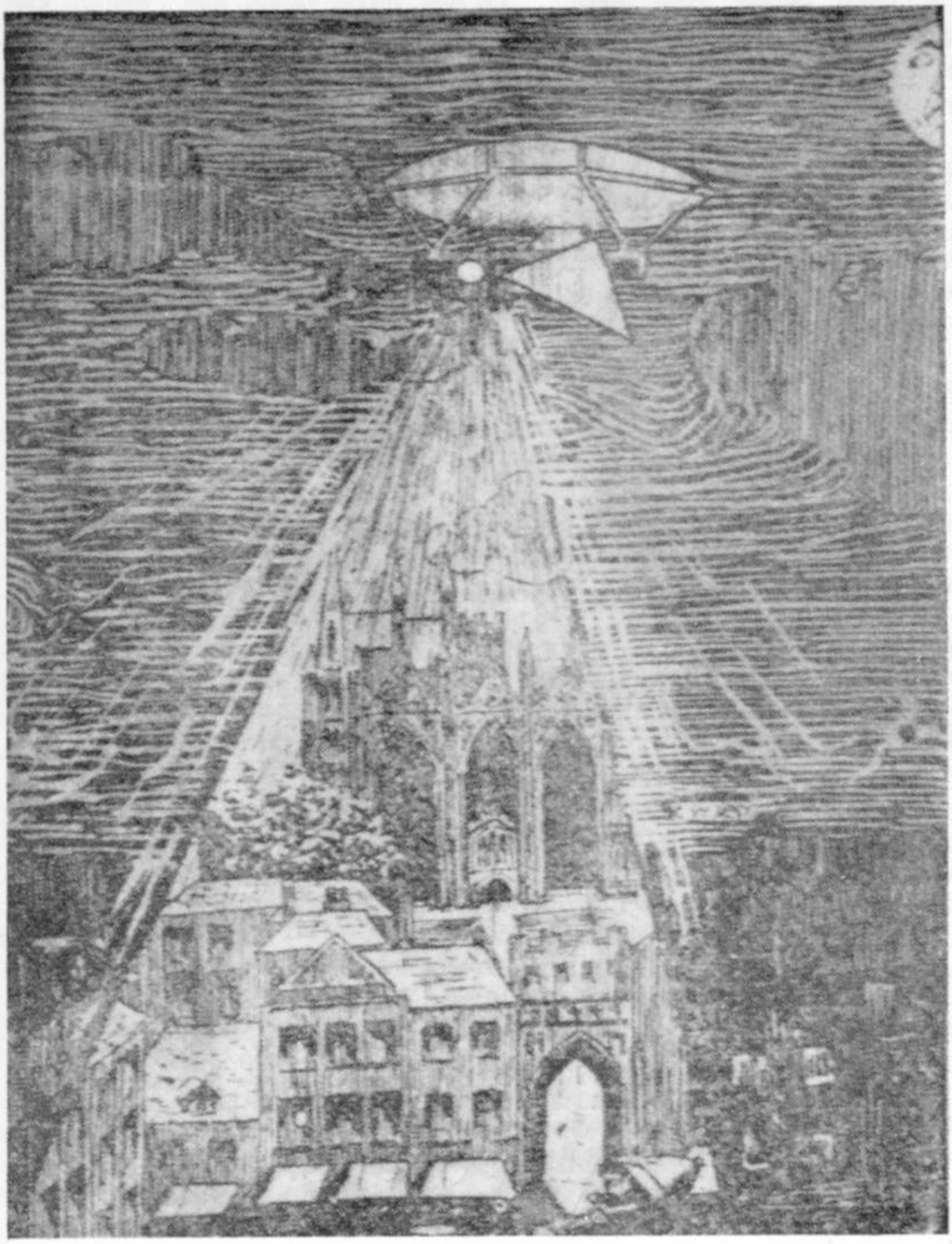
I believe that it is the open mind, as much as anything, which has given the Soviet Union its commanding lead in space travel. If our minds would only remain wide open—and our eyes unblinded by 'science"—we might be able to read the riddle of the saucers within a surprisingly short time. As a start, we could then say: "Let us accept *all* we are told and see if the facts agree." Instead, even keen saucer researchers are sometimes inclined to say: "I cannot possibly accept that—it hasn't yet been proved." That approach is more likely to arrive at a blank wall than the truth.

Might I advise those who have become so keen on the new sport, baiting the contact claimants, to go back on their tracks and, just for an experiment, accept everything that has been claimed as gospel and see from that point how matters stand? The first question to ask in this new form of approach is: is it inherently improbable? It is not: there is no reason why people from other planets should not have visited us and made tentative contacts. So why not proceed from this not unreasonable starting point?

The legal approach

One answer to the "scientific approach" is therefore the search with the open mind. The other is the legal approach, which is a method of weighing the pros and cons of evidence. The judge must listen to both sides impartially. He will prefer direct evidence to any other, but he will take into account the character and the demeanour of the witnesses. He will reject hearsay evidence, but he will, if he is a wise judge, warn the jury that a story must not be rejected out of hand merely because it appears incredible at first blush. He will have a healthy distrust of much "expert" evidence, especially when it is, as so often happens, in conflict with other "expert" evidence from the other side.

An analogy suggests itself here. In any court of law in the western world the evidence of those who claim to have seen saucers, provided the witnesses were sane and sensible and had stood up to the most rigorous of cross-examination conducted by those skilled in the art of breaking them down, no judge could advise giving the slightest weight to the *opinions* of any "expert" who was, perhaps, hundreds of miles distant from the scene of the alleged happening. The object *might*, says the "expert," have been a weather-balloon: the witnesses say it wasn't. Which version do you prefer? Not, I think, what is so often referred to as the "scientific approach."



What did P.C. Kettle see?

—another old mystery revived

The contemporary artist's impression of what P.C. Kettle saw in the air above Peterborough.

"*March 25, 1909—that upon the night of March 23, at 5.10 o'clock in the morning, two constables, in different parts of the city of Peterborough, had reported having seen an object, carrying a light, moving over the city, with sounds like the sound of a motor. In the* Peterborough Advertiser, *March 27, is published an interview with one of the constables, who described 'an object, somewhat oblong and narrow in shape, carrying a powerful light.' To suit whatever anybody should prefer, I could give data to show that only lights, and no object, were seen, and that no sound was heard; or that a vessel, carrying lights, was seen, and that sounds, like sounds of a motor, were heard."*—*The Works of Charles Fort*, pages 630 and 631.

IN the March/April issue of this Review, there was published an article relating to the strange encounter with a mystery aircraft in 1909. A Mr. Lethbridge, of Cardiff, also claimed to have seen a tube-shaped object that year on the top of Caerphilly mountain: he also told of seeing its two occupants. A local paper had discovered further contemporary information which Charles Fort was obliged to omit from his necessarily condensed version. The article attracted considerable attention and also caused some misunderstanding, so before we tell the story of

"terrible disconcerting apparition in mid-air . . ."

P.C. Kettle we would like to remind the more dogmatic of our readers that the title of this article makes it quite clear that we regard the visitation as a complete mystery and we publish what follows as a matter of general interest.

Fifty years ago

The *Peterborough Citizen and Advertiser* has come across a reference in a saucer book to the fifty-year-old story and has referred back to its files. The main news item in its issue for March 24, 1909, began: "Citizens of Peterborough—and especially those who support Mr. Balfour and his co-conspirators in their demands for a larger Navy—will be alarmed to learn that the city was visited in the dark and early hours of yesterday morning by a mysterious airship." (Charles Fort speaks of more than one policeman as witness, but the Peterborough newspaper states that there was only one. He was P.C. Kettle, "an undeniable and thoroughly trustworthy witness.")

The report continues: "Interviewed last night, the constable said he was on duty in Cromwell Road and when near the corner of Cobden Avenue he heard what at first he thought was a motor car. Looking around, however, he saw nothing coming, and on listening again the noise appeared to come from the air almost directly above him. 'I looked up,' he continued, 'and saw almost above me an airship. It had a powerful light, and was a considerable distance from the earth. In fact, it looked little more than a couple of yards long.'

Ironic headlines

The rest of the interview between the newspaper reporter and the policeman went like this:

"What shape was it?"

"Oblong, and it was travelling as fast as an express train. I could not, of course, see anyone in it. It was too dark."

"Couldn't have been a balloon, I suppose?"

"Oh no [emphatically], I heard the motor distinctly, and besides, it was oblong in shape."

"Which way was it travelling?"

"It seemed to me as if it had come from the direction of Castor."

"Did it pass above you?"

"Yes, almost immediately above me. If it had been about half an hour later, I should have seen anyone inside it; it would have been light."

P.C. Kettle was disbelieved: Gilbert has remarked that a policeman's lot is not a happy one. The general incredulity of the citizens of Peterborough was reflected in the contemporary report. The headlines, for instance, were loaded with irony:

"A Terrible Machine Sails Over Peterborough ! ! !

And Powerful Lights Search the City ! ! !"

The word "aeroplane" in the account also is used almost with incredulity, as will be seen from the following extract:

"An immense amount of interest and speculation has been aroused by the report by a Peterborough police constable on Wednesday morning to the effect that he had heard and seen an aeroplane flying over the city. Among the numerous theories advanced in explanation of the terrible disconcerting apparition in mid-air are two: One from pacifically-minded persons who believe it was Mr. Wilbur Wright paying a flying visit from Pau and the neurotic war-faring people who believe it to be a foreign spy surveying the Fens in order to discover their suitability as a base from which to attack King's Cliffe and London. A well-known farmer in the Thorney district asseverates his belief that the strange machine contained a land speculator returning from a secret inspection of the Duke of Bedford's estate."

After another interview with P.C. Kettle, who by now must have wished that he had kept his big mouth shut, the newspaper commented: "We understand that the Intelligence Department at the War Office is taking no steps in the matter. Our artist has endeavoured to give picturesque plausibility to the gallant policeman's vision."

Scorned today?

The journalist who has performed the excellent work of resurrecting the account from the files remarks that today P.C. Kettle would be listened to more sympathetically. We wonder: if he thought his mystery object to be an aeroplane he would hardly think it worth his while to report the matter. If he considered that the stranger above his city was something more remarkable, we think his story would be met with similar scorn.

There is a moral here: Man has made rapid progress in the air, but his incredulity has kept at least one step ahead of him.

SILICON SAUCERS

by Dr. B. E. FINCH

In our May/June issue we printed a translation of an article from the Moscow *Literary Gazette* which postulated an inter-planetary explanation of the Bible story of the destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah. In the course of this article reference was also made to the Tektites to be found in the Libyan Desert. Our contributor adds a fascinating footnote to the mystery of these strange formations.

SCATTERED in various localised and circumscribed areas on the earth's surface are smooth, glassy lumps of curious shapes. These objects, called tektites, are found strewn in fixed areas called 'tektite strewn fields' covering several miles. The chief ones so far discovered are in Iraq, Lebanon, Dead Sea areas, Libya, Bohemia, Texas, Mexico, Peru, Central Australia and elsewhere. These strange objects have been the subject of sharp scientific controversy for many years.

On examining tektites one is first struck by their smooth aero-dynamic form, suggesting that they have travelled rapidly through the air in a softened state. Again, they are chemically different from meteorites and their appearance in localised fields demands special explanations.

The second striking feature of tektites is their chemical composition; these glass-like substances are found to be composed of silica. Some contain varying quantities of radio-active isotopes of aluminum and beryllium, some are pure silicone, others resemble quartz, glass or flint and contain varying quantities of boron. The interesting thing about these silicone masses is that they are powerful insulators of electro-magnetic forces such as gravity. Therefore, all the evidence associated with tektites, their locations, and properties, points to their extra-terrestrial origin. By examining large quantities of tektites and their distribution on the strewn-field, one is struck by the resemblance to the remains of a burnt-out air-crash or missile. Perhaps the areas where these are found are the locations of parts of a burnt-out disintegrated space-ship, the glass control room, the hull, the drive and so on.

That the tektites are not due to the effect of lightning on sands, as was once thought, is shown by the discovery at various times of a mysterious substance floating on the sea in different parts of the world. This substance was found a few months ago near Pitcairn Island and was described as light honey coloured, soft and of a silky consistency. Examination showed it to be of pure silicone. Hence, here again we have evidence of extra-terrestrial objects reaching the earth.

Finally, recent work has shown that silicone is affected by light waves. When sunlight or the light of stars falls on a wafer of silicone and mica, an electric current flows. If the sunlight is concentrated by a quartz lens, large voltage differences are produced. From all this evidence one can now deduce for the first time that (1) flying saucers are made of silicone and its compounds, (2) the anti-gravity effect is produced and controlled by electric power flowing in the hull and activated by sunlight which is concentrated by a quartz lens on top (the electrical energy may be stored in silicone batteries), (3) the silicone body of the saucer acts as an insulator to gravity and other electro-magnetic waves, (4) an alternating current passed through the hull of silicone or through quartz crystals produces a piezo-electric effect or high-frequency ultrasonic waves which may be associated with propulsion.

From this point of view it is interesting to note the recent experiments using ultra-sonic waves produced ionisation of the surrounding air which glowed from a dull red at low frequencies to a bluish white at high frequencies throughout the range of the spectrum. The air became ionised acting as a plasma conducting electricity and magnetism.

From these investigations I have endeavoured to demonstrate an entirely new idea concerning the flying saucer and its mode of propulsion. The information offered has been gained from careful observations and satisfies all the known criteria of sightings and contacts.

More news of Adamski

by C. A. HONEY

In pursuance of our policy of allowing all points of view, we publish the following article in good faith but without accepting any liability for the accuracy of the statements contained therein.

IN my letter of November 27, 1958, to the FLYING SAUCER REVIEW, I told of my contact with people from other planets, while travelling with George Adamski on a lecture tour. After the letter was published, I received mail from all over the world.

I want to correct an impression that many people received from reading it. Although I mentioned myself as a young man, and signed the letter Mr. Carol A. Honey, some individuals wrote thinking I was a woman. How they arrived at this crazy idea, I'll never know.* I couldn't answer any of the letters at that time and would like to do so now through the medium of the FLYING SAUCER REVIEW.

Most people wanted the address of the place where I met the space-people. This I cannot reveal without defeating the very reason they were here. They do not want people to know who they are or where they are. To reveal the location would mean endangering their lives, as many people would try to kill them or the disbelievers would try to lock them up in a mental institution.

A third book coming

My primary purpose in writing at this time is to give the latest facts as pertaining to Adamski since his return from Europe.

Adamski and myself have devoted much time to a third book, due to go to the publishers this month. I am acting as proof-reader on the manuscript.

Adamski was called to Washington, D.C., by telegram and gave a lecture to a large crowd while there. Some Air Force officers, including one general, were scheduled to introduce him and sit on the platform during the lecture. A few hours before lecture time, they were all ordered to forget the lecture and not appear with Adamski.

The amazing part is that George was taken to the Senate and the United Nations and had fifteen minutes with Senator Margaret Chase Smith of the Space Finance Committee. She read part of Adamski's third book into the record, the part dealing with the new discoveries in space and how they confirmed material in Adamski's second book. She stated that she (Senator Smith) knew Adamski's record and that it was very good.

Adamski also had lunch with Dag Hammarskjold's right-hand man. He was supposed to have the lunch with Hammarskjold himself, but the African trouble had called him away. The luncheon is scheduled to occur later when the trouble is over.

Rides in spacecraft

The Air Force has admitted to having proof that Adamski had at least three of his claimed rides inside spacecraft. The others they don't know about, but under the circumstances it really doesn't make much difference. Several government scientists have had similar rides and, with the development in the U.N. and the United States Senate, it begins to appear likely that some official release might come this year.

The main problem now is to get rid of the lunatic fringe, who have so badly distorted the true picture. With their claims of psychic and astral contact, and others equally ridiculous, they have brought so much ridicule and nonsense into the field that the logical and down-to-earth people will not even consider the UFO subject as something to be taken seriously.

The space-people have emphatically stated that they do not use these methods and any contactee claiming such methods is deceived. The space-people do not use mediums, automatic handwriting, ouija boards and the like. They do not contact by mental telepathy, they only alert

* *The conjunction of Carol and Honey would certainly appear to many of our readers as being irresistibly feminine.*

by it. All their contacts are physical face-to-face contacts. This is to keep confusion to a minimum. The space-people want no part of any cult or religion. They are actually considering withdrawing from our earth because their coming was turned into starting new religions and cults.

They are definitely human like us, are not astral entities or psychic spirits and do not dematerialise. The true story will be fully revealed in Adamski's third book. It will clearly picture the mental origins of so-called psychic and astral contacts and will attempt to clear up this confusion once and for all.

If people are really sincere and want the truth, they should be willing to accept correction from the space-people and discard the old superstitions and myths that were revived by their coming to our planet.

I am not attacking spiritualism as such; I am merely saying it has no part in the UFO picture. People dragging this type of thing into the UFO picture are unwittingly aiding the "Silence Group."

It is time to get down to earth and make ready to accept the space-people for what they really are. Only then can the governments release the truth and the space-people will be free to move among us without fear of their lives.

Storms from outer space: scientists shaken

IT has been obvious for a considerable time that our knowledge of conditions on other planets, even on the Moon, have been sketchy in the extreme, though this has never prevented the pundits of science from asserting dogmatically about life elsewhere ('exo-biology' as it is now called). It was equally obvious, therefore, that our probes into outer space were likely to bring shock after shock to those who had argued on the basis of their theories.

The latest reminder of our ignorance was brought to us by Pioneer V, the American space satellite, now millions of miles out, which has sent back reports that have shaken accepted scientific theory on the origin of storms on earth.

According to a report in *The Times*, London, a group of West Coast scientists, who had monitored the data collected and transmitted by Pioneer's capsule instruments, disclosed at a recent National Aeronautics and Space Administration press conference that magnetic records obtained by the probe about three million miles from earth showed similar stormy variations to those obtained recently by land stations in Hawaii and Virginia. This seemed, they said, to place in doubt the long-held belief that magnetic storms were caused by electric currents in or near the earth's atmosphere.

The satellite also discovered a giant magnetic field far out in space, with an axis which bore no relation to that of the sun. *The Times* scientific correspondent commented that measurements of magnetic disturbances at a distance of three million miles from the earth were of great interest to scientists, and encouraged the hope that various theories that have been put forward about magnetic fields in inter-planetary space may soon be tested by observation. Further, the correspondent pointed out that Pioneer V, though a comparatively small space probe, had been one of the better conceived experiments so far undertaken in this field.

However, the scientific correspondent added, it would be rash at the present stage to base even tentative conclusions on what may be coincidences observed on a single occasion. This caution is welcome from an expert: had similar modesty obtained in the past we might not now be having to shed so many of our firmly-held illusions. It is not too much to say that if a more tolerant approach to the mysteries of outer space had been maintained during the last hundred years, the subject to which this Review is devoted might by now be in an advanced and not in an infant stage. The more perceptive of our readers may like to compare this latest discovery with one or two of the pronouncements made by Adamski in his *Inside the Space Ships*.

TELL YOUR FRIENDS ABOUT "FLYING SAUCER REVIEW"

The Leibnitz spider

- described in a sensational account from Austria

On March 7, *Wiener Montag* printed the story of a saucer sighting which occurred on the night of March 1/2. The translation of the story that follows gives a detailed account and a number of opinions about the sighting which we feel sure will be of additional interest to our readers. We would like to comment that Professor Oberth has before now been much more forthright about our visitors than he has allowed himself to be on this occasion.

" THE FLYING SAUCER IS UPON US !
Sensational Picture from Styria
A Complete Enigma

WE present our readers and world opinion in general with the above picture [see next page]. Unquestionably, this is a sensational picture: the picture of the century. Let there be no misunderstanding about it—this is not our idea of a stunt. The story behind the story of the "Glowing Spider"—a phenomenon recorded in the frontier area of Styria—is until further notice a matter for conjecture. But here are the facts in brief.

At 1.30 a.m., on the night of March 1/2, a correspondent of the *Wiener Montag* spotted and photographed a mysterious flying object in the Leibnitz District. It was flying at a height of barely 15 metres [approx. 45 ft.], which enabled him to take the picture reproduced above. The clarity of this picture speaks for itself.

To allay any suspicions that might be felt about it, we should like to state two things. First, we thoroughly examined the authenticity of this picture before we decided to publish it. Secondly, our permanent correspondent, Edgar Schedelbauer, 36, a native of Strass, near Liebnitz, a disabled ex-Serviceman and a mechanic, has made it abundantly clear that he was not the victim of some optical illusion when taking this picture. Indeed, it has since been examined by experts who were able to satisfy themselves that it was no "problem picture."

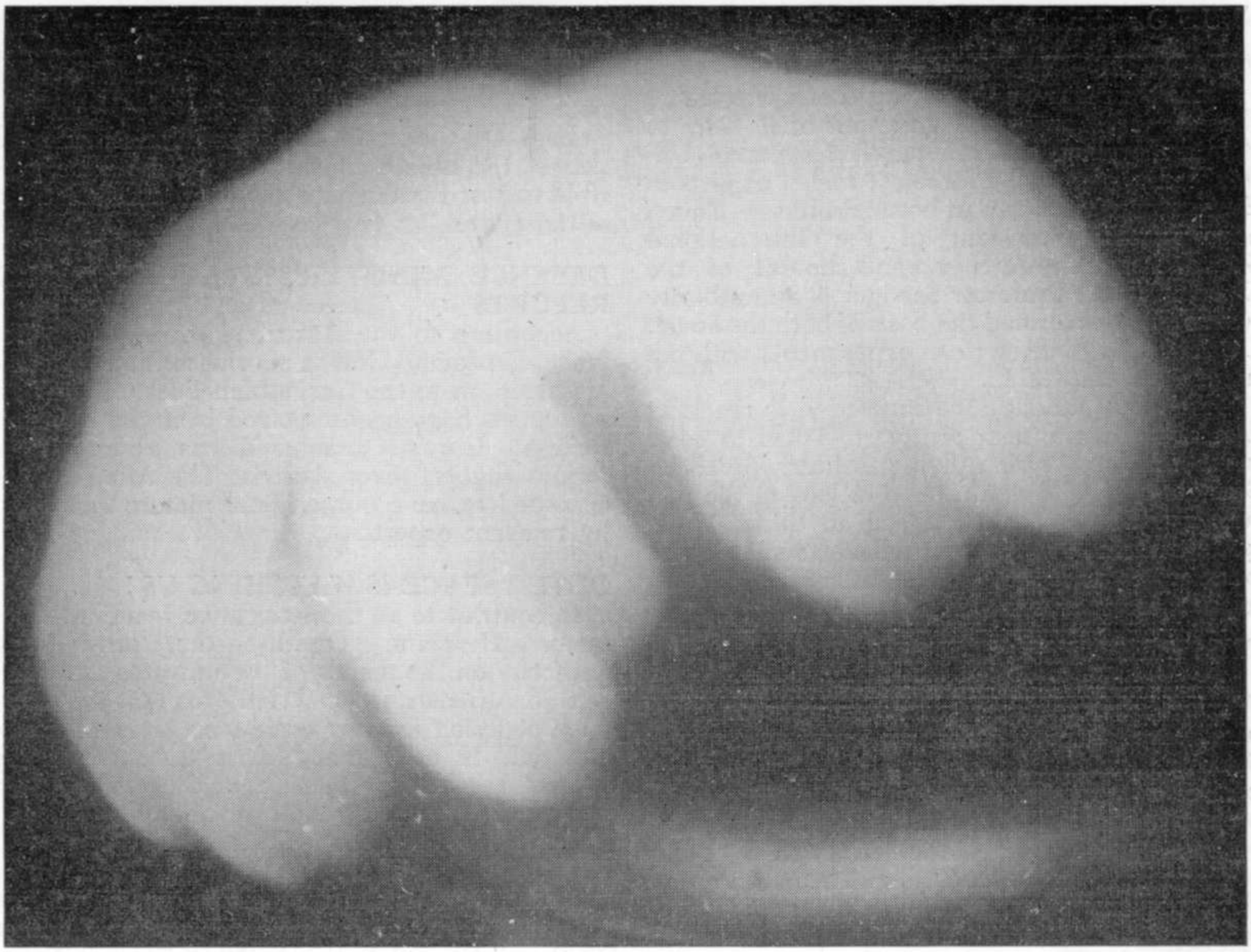
I FELT A STREAM OF HOT AIR !

Edgar Schedelbauer had been visiting his father, an elderly gentleman living in Wildon. After 1 a.m., he left his father's house, and drove off on his moped en route for Strass. He was completely sober—so much so that any medical examination would only have proved the obvious. His headlights were trained on the road: a road with cobbles galore. Suddenly—between Labuttendorf and St. Veit am Vogau—a highly luminous object appeared from the direction of Radkersburg over the edge of the forest. His first thought was: there goes a shooting star—and I should make a wish. But then he realised that this object was far too big and much brighter than the moon. Besides, what would the moon be doing in this part of the world, anyway?

What he saw was a rotating phenomenon which crossed an extensive clearing running parallel to the road at a height of no more than 20 metres [approx. 60 ft.], and then propelled itself down to 15 metres in a semi-circular movement, after which it remained stationary on one side of the road.

SIX TO SEVEN SECONDS

As an Old Soldier, Schedelbauer's first impulse was to take cover. But the reporter in him proved



stronger. It so happened that he was carrying a camera in a leather case slung round his neck. Jumping off his moped (which landed in a nearby ditch), he removed the top of the case, focused his camera on the flying saucer, and took his picture. For about six to seven seconds the extraordinary object remained suspended on the same spot. It was milk-white, luminous, and shaped like a "Glowing Spider." Schedelbauer distinctly felt heat emanating from it. At first the object produced a sound similar to that of a muffled engine. But this was soon accompanied by a whine rather like that of a jet-plane, after which the object disappeared in the direction of Radkersburg.

It is in the nature of things that every newspaper should look forward to a chance of publishing a "world scoop." On the other hand, newspapers are equally anxious to avoid bringing ridicule upon themselves by publicising an unsubstantiated story. Since Schedelbauer came to see us with his sensational picture we have questioned him exhaustively. In fact, he has been submitted to a cross-examination which for sheer length and stringency went much beyond criminal court procedure. Result? Schedelbauer has stuck to his original account. He maintains—"What I have told you is exactly what happened! What's more, I clearly felt the heat from this object. It was like the open-air heating one sees in front of some of the modern stores. For three days running, my face and hands showed red spots. Oddly enough, they felt neither itchy nor sore. Unfortunately, they disappeared leaving me no evidence to prove my case."

It is by no means ruled out that the red spots attributed by Schedelbauer to the flying saucer were actually the effect of a nervous reaction to this unusual encounter.

Nevertheless, it is worth recalling that the Pentagon has so far compiled a list of no fewer than 1,042 testimonies confirming the existence

of U.F.O.s (Unidentified Flying Objects).

WHAT THE EXPERTS THINK:

Since the picture of the flying saucer was taken, the *Wiener Montag* has gone out of its way to obtain the views of the "qualified experts." Undoubtedly, one of the foremost rocket experts in Europe is the Austrian-born Professor Eugen Saenger, Vice-President of the International Space Research Agency, and holder of the Oberth Medal. Professor Saenger is an authority whose theories formed the basis of both the Soviet I.C.B.M. and the American experiments with the manned satellite X.15.

Yesterday (Sunday), we succeeded in reaching him at his home, near Stuttgart. Asked to comment on the Styrian flying saucer, Professor Saenger said: "I would have to look at the picture first before I can tell you anything. To be quite truthful, I'm inclined to think someone has been up to mischief. To the best of my knowledge there is no such man-made contraption."

WHAT THE MET. OFFICE SAID:

Meanwhile, Schedelbauer called at the Hohe Warte Meteorological Station complete with picture. The Met. Officer on duty, Dr. Hans Schupfer, said that this was certainly not the picture of some observation device—a balloon or a recorder. He also ruled out the possibility of ball-lighting. The station forecast for that night was: fog and thick cloud over the entire Graz region. Speaking "off the record," Dr. Schupfer seemed to have mental reservations about the flying saucer!

WHAT THE UNIVERSITY OBSERVATORY SAID:

The Director of the Vienna University Observatory, Dr. Socher, when questioned, said: "This cannot have been a case of ball-lightning, nor was it a meteor. To establish the facts, it is necessary to examine both the film and the camera. On the basis of the focal length and the size of the object concerned, it should be possible to test the distance involved and the truth of the matter."

DEFENCE MINISTER'S STATEMENT: NO REPORTS

According to the Austrian Minister of Defence, Ferdinand Graf, a man with the forthcoming elections to the Carynthian Diet to think of, no reports have been received from the Austrian Federal Army's Observer Corps about "mysterious flights" over Austria. The Minister has arranged to have our original picture examined by relevant experts.

OUTER SPACE IS WATCHING US!

In contrast to all these negative reactions, Professor Hermann Oberth, the outstanding authority on the theory of the universe and himself an Austrian national, believes that the existence of flying saucers cannot be altogether discounted. If they really exist they would be "Messengers from Outer Space," interested in our planet for some reason or another.

ORIGINAL PICTURE AVAILABLE

Today (Monday), a print of our original picture is to be forwarded to Professor Saenger. Another print will be sent to the Austrian Federal Army. The *Wiener Montag* has also issued an appeal that further observations of the "Glowing Spider" should be reported forthwith to the paper."

Sighting reports . . .

ARGENTINA, AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, BRAZIL, CANADA, CEYLON, ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, THE UNITED STATES – and more about the MYSTERY NOISES IN KENT

. . . in this issue

Life on other worlds

a spectographic suggestion

by JOHN ROWLAND, B.Sc.

Mr. John Rowland has not contributed to these pages for some years. He is, however, well known as a writer on scientific subjects; his "Mysteries of Science" (first published in London and New York in 1955) created wide controversy. He has also written biographies of such well-known scientists as Lord Rutherford, Sir Alexander Fleming and Sir Ronald Ross. In this article he states a case which is often neglected.

I AM not disposed, here and now, to argue with those who claim to have met, or even conversed with, beings from other worlds. George Adamski, Cedric Allingham and others have made such claims. Some people have accepted them; some people have regarded them as absurd; on this matter I am, quite frankly, agnostic; I do not know, and I am quite unable to make up my mind.

It seems to me rather unlikely (I will be quite frank) that the living, conscious creatures which no doubt live on other planets in our solar system will have evolved on lines precisely the same as those which have led to the development of the human race. I may be wrong on that point, and I am prepared to be convinced that I am wrong, if anyone can advance satisfactory arguments. But no one, as yet, has advanced such arguments, and therefore on this matter I remain in a state of more or less suspended judgment.

A point ignored

There is, however, another point which seems to me to merit attention by all who feel convinced that the odd objects reported in increasing numbers from the skies of many countries have come from outer space. It is a point which orthodox astronomers, from the Astronomer-Royal downwards, seem to me to ignore—and even those advocates of what has become known as "the new cosmology," such as Fred Hoyle, appear to ignore it equally; yet it is surely something worthy of consideration.

If we read almost any ordinary book on astronomy, or even one of the new books now appearing in increasing numbers which deal with the possibility—nay, the probability—of men landing on the Moon, on Mars or on Venus within a time that must be measured in decades rather than centuries, then we constantly come across statements about the actual physical condition of the moon or the planets, derived in the main from the use of spectroscopic measurements of one kind or another.

Of the moon, for example, we are told that its surface is almost certainly covered by a deep layer of fine dust, maybe as much as several feet in thickness. We are told that any space traveller who lands on the moon will find this dust his first problem. The dust exists partly as a result of volcanic activity of some kind or another, but in the main because the moon has no atmosphere, and so the tiny meteorites, which in the earth's atmosphere are burned up in the vast majority of cases before they reach the surface, will reach the surface of the moon intact, will cause many of the pock-marks which can be seen in the best photographs of our satellite, and will break away small pieces of the surface. There are other causes, too, but these need not be dealt with in detail here. The point is that our experts inevitably say: "The existence of this thick dust-layer would make it difficult for men to survive on the moon; combined with the complete lack of atmosphere, this means that life on the moon—any kind of life—is impossible."

Or the use of the spectroscope to analyse the atmosphere of one or other of the planets will disclose that this atmosphere consists largely of hydrogen, or of methane. Now the astronomer

writes: "Life cannot exist in an atmosphere of hydrogen or methane; therefore, life on this planet cannot be anticipated."

Special pleading?

Now, I have never been wholly convinced by these arguments; long before I knew anything about the possibility that creatures from other worlds may have been observing or visiting us, I regarded this line of thought as a piece of special pleading.

Life as we know it (both plants and animals) has, we are aware, evolved over a very long period of time, amounting to many millions of years. It started, according to the biologists, in the hot waters of some primeval sea. Small creatures came to live in that sea; above it there was a steamy atmosphere consisting of nitrogen, oxygen, carbon dioxide, and a far bigger proportion of water-vapour than we now know, even on the hottest of damp days. Eventually, the seas cooled down somewhat, some of the creatures emerged on to the dry land, and from them most of the animals and plants we know eventually developed.

That is, put in very simple terms, the evolutionary theory of Darwin and of those who followed him. There are differences in detail; but, by and large, that theory would be accepted by the vast majority of those who have studied such living creatures as exist on earth. But—and this is what seems to have escaped close attention—those living creatures have evolved in a world where the main gases are oxygen, nitrogen and carbon dioxide. We, therefore, have animals, whose life-process consists in breathing in oxygen, using that oxygen to provide the energy of living by combining with carbon in their bodies, and breathing out carbon dioxide. That is the chemistry of animal life, including human life. Plants can use the carbon dioxide, by means of a process called photo-synthesis, and can convert it into cellulose, which is the main substance of all the plants we know.

A cycle of exchange

Life on earth is therefore a cycle, an exchange between three substances—oxygen, carbon, and carbon dioxide. The carbon cycle, as it is sometimes called, goes on throughout the animal and plant world. The whole of life on earth depends on it. The flaw in the orthodox argument, as it seems to me, lies in the fact that so many people are inclined to say: "All the life of which we have any direct knowledge depends on the oxidation of carbon; therefore, if there is no oxygen in the atmosphere of any planet, life there is impossible."

But . . . is it?

I quoted above the fact that the atmosphere of some of the planets has been shown to consist mainly of hydrogen and methane. Methane, commonly called marsh-gas, since it is found rising from marshes and swamps, is a compound of carbon and hydrogen. It is, indeed, one of the simplest compounds of those two elements, which are widely distributed throughout the universe. Is it beyond the bounds of possibility that on some other planet, where the conditions are quite different from those on earth, creatures, as intelligent as ourselves, and maybe more intelligent, have come into existence, their physical life being dependent, not upon the chemical changes in the cycle between oxygen, carbon and carbon dioxide, but on some cycle in which methane and hydrogen are the main components?

Complicated chemistry

Students of organic chemistry, which was originally conceived of as the chemistry of living things, but has now become the chemistry of carbon compounds, know that this chemistry is immensely complicated. There are, quite literally, millions of compounds of carbon; and these can be made, not only by living things, but by the chemist in his laboratory. The chemistry of carbon, in fact, takes up as much time in the curriculum of a student of the subject as the chemistry of all the other elements put together. It is, one may argue, by no means impossible to think of creatures the cycle of whose material life is dependent on a totally different series of chemical changes from those on which we depend.

If those creatures came to this earth they would, of course, be totally unable to breathe our atmosphere; they would have to wear some sort of protective helmet, such as the familiar head-gear of the science-fiction writers. They would have to carry with them some sort of tank or cylinder with compressed hydrogen, instead of the oxygen-cylinder of our high-flying aircraft. And if this is so, then the statements of such writers as Adamski must be mistaken.

An old story destroyed

Now, perhaps, the reader will see where my argument is tending. I am not advancing this in any dogmatic spirit; indeed, it is in some ways a very hypothetcal argument. But if it be accepted as the merest possibility, then it immediately destroys that old familiar story,

World round-up *of news and comment about recent sightings*

AUSTRALIA:

Explosions and a saucer

On January 24 the residents of the western suburbs of Sydney were frightened by a series of mystery explosions and houses were shaken by the blasts. Ken Armstrong, aged 33, and George Montgomery, 40, of Doublebay, said they saw at about the same time an object hovering over the city. Armstrong said that the object—" all silver and glistening in the sun "—was stationary for about four minutes. Then it turned and flashed away at terrific speed.

Thousands of people in a direct line between Hurstville and the Merrylands-Parramatta are reported hearing the explosions. R.A.N., Army and R.A.A.F. authorities said they knew nothing about them. Air Force officers added that an aircraft breaking the sound barrier did not cause the noise. The above account is taken from the Perth *Daily News*, January 25.

BRAZIL:

Physical evidence at last?

In the *A.P.R.O. Bulletin* for March there is an interesting account of a sighting which culminated in physical evidence being left behind, enabling scientists to undertake analyses of fragments of an alleged saucer.

Dr. Olavo Fontes investigated the occurrence and it is his report from which we are quoting. On September 14, 1957, a columnist writing for the Rio de Janeiro daily *O Globo* received an account from a reader of a disc which had been seen at a place near the town of Ubatuba, Sao Paulo. It had approached the beach, said the writer, at incredible speed and an accident seemed imminent: in other words, the object appeared to be about to crash into the sea. At the last moment, however, when it was about to strike the water, it made a sharp turn upwards and climbed up rapidly in a fantastic manœuvre. Suddenly the disc exploded and disintegrated into thousands of fiery fragments which fell sparkling with magnificent brightness. Most of the frag-

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which we have so often heard—the argument that living, intelligent creatures from other planets cannot exist, because the basic chemical needs of life do not exist in their environment.

Astronomers and biologists may be inclined to frown on what has here been written; but I do not think that chemists will do so. I should in all fairness, perhaps, add that I am a chemist. Yet it appears to me to be beyond all argument that we can sometimes be much too keen to take our own kind of life as normal, and think that no other kind of life can exist.

That, indeed, leads on to a slightly different line of thought. We have countless reports of flying saucers, and mysterious objects of many kinds in our skies. They have, indeed, been photographed—and, though some people say that the photographs have been faked, this has been disputed. Has anyone thought of taking, not an ordinary picture with an ordinary camera, but a picture through a spectrometer? I know that this would not be easy—one never knows where the next sighting is to be. But many of the reports speak of some kind of light being evolved from the flying objects which have attracted such attention. If a spectrographic picture were to become available, it might be possible to identify chemically the substances which were being used in propelling the object. And if it were shown that these substances contained carbon and hydrogen, *but no oxygen,* it would go a long way towards establishing the truth of the hypothesis which I have here set out.

On earth almost all our methods of propulsion depend on a chemical change involving carbon and oxygen. The steam-engine depends on the burning of coal; the internal-combustion engine and the jet engine depend on the burning of a mixture of oils which all contain large quantities of carbon and combine with oxygen. If on some other planet the hydrogen-methane cycle is the basis of life, then it would appear that the hydrogen-methane cycle might well be used as the basis of mechanical propulsion. Then this should be detectable in the light or flame that emerges from such vehicles as these creatures may be able to construct.

As I said, I am not disposed to argue with those who claim to have seen creatures rather like men; on that I preserve as open a mind as I can. But spectroscopic examination of the light would put the matter beyond all doubt. Have we any expert spectrographers among those who are studying flying saucers?

ments fell into the sea, but a number of small pieces fell close to the beach on which the witness and his friends were standing. A piece of the disintegrated disc was enclosed with the letter. It was as light as paper.

The fragment was handed to Dr. Fontes who had several analyses made by scientists, including a spectographic investigation. The verdict was the same in all cases—that the metal was 100 per cent. magnesium—a degree of purity outside the range of present day technological developments of our science.

The *A.P.R.O. Bulletin* promises in its next issue to reveal the attempts made to thwart its efforts to get these facts over to the public.

CANADA:

Athabasca sasquatch ship

The following account is taken from the Manchester *Guardian*, March 16: "According to a letter from a man in Canada the Athabasca Indian Scouts of British Columbia have found a sasquatch ship in the forest. A sasquatch ship, translated out of the original Athabasca, means a sky boat which, in turn, means a 'space ship, missile or satellite device'—but not an aircraft or a meteorite.

"The sasquatch is circular and about 200 yards across. It came down first on a lake, then rose into the air again, crashed down into the Fraser River, and skidded off into the timber of the Rain Forest. The Athabascas say that it glows at night too."

Saucers over Sarnia

The following report is taken from the *Montreal Gazette* of February 22.

"Four men and a woman told reporters that they saw five circular objects whirling across the sky last night, which sounded like 'whirling dynamos' and which hovered for a few minutes before disappearing.

"P.C. Bart, a C.N.R. employee, said they were definitely not helicopters and that their sound was not like any familiar ground sound. He said he saw the white objects moving in formation on two levels. Each had a beam of light that shone to the ground like a giant flashlight.

"Mrs. Thelma Ballentyne, who works for the Grand Trunk Western Railway Restaurant, said she first heard a weird sound 'which I know wasn't a plane. The sound hovered, I thought, right over me for several minutes before it went away'.

"Mr. Bart made his report to the C.N.R. terminal tower at 5.30 p.m. E.S.T. that he had seen several 'queer objects' in the sky just east of the Modeland sideroad and east of the main C.N.R. station."

CEYLON: Cigar shape

On Monday, January 18, at approximately 11 a.m., Mrs. Lorna Nelson, wife of the Rev. Robert A. Nelson, Methodist Minister at Kollupitiya, Colombo, was at Devon Cottage, Nuwrara Eliya, when she saw a cigar-shaped object flying high in the sky about half way between north and north-east. The object was moving toward the east and descending. There was an absolutely unclouded blue sky at the time. At arm's length the object measured about four inches. Mrs. Nelson watched it for about four minutes and then rushed into the house for her binoculars. By the time she had returned from the house, the object was lower in the sky just above the hills directly east.

Mrs. Nelson has two witnesses in support of her sighting. W. P. Samaranayake, the caretaker of Devon Cottage and K. M. Podiappuhamy, a local carpenter, were also present and support Mrs. Nelson's testimony, a signed copy of which has been sent to us by her husband. The Rev. Robert Nelson went independently and interviewed the two witnesses mentioned above and their story confirms his wife's. Both the witnesses said that they had never seen an object like this before and had assumed that it was a rocket.

Nuwara Eliya is a hill station 6,500 feet above sea level and the range of hills beyond which the object could be seen reach to about 8,000 feet at the highest point.

ENGLAND:

The Langley hum

In recent issues we have reported a mystery noise from Kent where local residents have even been forced to move rather than continue to be pestered by an unidentified nuisance. As we believe that the mystery may in some way be connected with UFO's, we take the following account from *The Times* of April 22 as further contributory evidence. The report reads as follows:

"Some families in Langley have been puzzled by a high-pitched hum lately, the source of which they have been unable to track down. This little mystery has a parallel in Kent where the novelist, Mr. Edward Hyams, has said he and his wife may be compelled to move house to escape a humming noise.

"The hum in Langley appears to have first made itself heard about the beginning of the year. 'It is a high-pitched humming noise and quite vibrant', said Mr. Graham Walls, a chemist employed in a local factory. 'We hear it mostly in the evening and early morning'.

"Mr. Walls thought that the telephone wires seemed to be vibrating at the same frequency as the hum, but as the noise has been absent for the past fortnight the wires are probably not to blame.

"The local telephone exchange has received no complaints about a hum on its wires, but is quite prepared to send an engineer to listen when the hum is next in the air. At the G.P.O. headquarters in London it was suggested that a high wind can whistle through telephone wires in certain positions, but that would hardly account for noises here and there in the Home Counties. 'Could it perhaps be an invasion of humming birds?' an official enquired.

"Mr. Walls pointed out that the noise is particularly annoying

because it is never in the same key as any music to which he happens to be listening. It is not limited to any particular hour, day or season of the year either.

"The households on either side of Mr. Walls have also heard the hum or buzz. Other houses on the housing estate, however, seem to have been passed over. 'Now if it interfered with television that would cause a rumpus,' said one housewife.

"No one claims to own the hum. It does not find a sponsor at the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research radio research station between Datchet and Langley. A member of the staff said that no transmissions of sound waves were made, only of radio waves, so that a hum was no more likely to be heard there than in the neighbourhood of a broadcasting station.

"Nor can the hum find a home at the Hawker Siddeley Nuclear Power Company Ltd. at Langley where there is a commercial reactor called Jason. The reactor supervisor explained that it made no noise that could be heard outside the enclosed building where it is housed.

"London Airport is close, and local residents are well used to high-pitched noises emanating thence at all hours. The hum could possibly proceed from there, it is considered. But this is quickly countered by those who say it is surprising if you manage to hear anything at all above the volume of aircraft noise."

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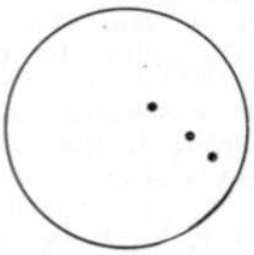
The Sun and spots

Mr. D. R. Hickman, A.R.I.B.A., of Hayes, Kent, has sent us the following report:

"At about 7.30 p.m. on Saturday, April 30, 1960, I was walking home with my son aged 9 and my daughter aged 11, after bird-watching with a pair of 8X binoculars.

"I noticed that the sun was setting behind a blanket of cloud of such intensity that the whole disc of the sun was visible and comfortable to look at without visual aids. On a natural impulse I looked at it through the binoculars and quite clearly three black spots could be seen, approximately in the positions marked below. Those two to the right of centre were large enough for the shape to be identifiably circular or near-circular. That in the centre was smaller and no shape could be identified with certainty. I looked for about 20 seconds, then asked my son if he could see anything. He tried for about 30 seconds or more, but could not hold the binoculars still enough to see anything but the sun. I then handed them to my daughter and told her I could see three black spots, but did not tell her where they were. She looked for about 20 seconds and said she could see them. I made a circle with my fingers and asked her to locate the spots. Her answer confirmed that she had seen what I had seen.



"I then looked again for a few seconds and the spots appeared to be in exactly the same place as before. From first to last this observation lasted about 2½ minutes and showed no apparent differential movement.

"The elevation of the sun was about 20°—50°, as a check against my time which I am afraid was recorded from memory later.

"Were these spots seen by anyone else? Were they sunspots and, if not, what were they?"

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Sky spy

It was only to be expected that sooner or later somebody would try to associate the shooting down of the American reconnaissance plane over Soviet territory with the subject of flying saucers.

Chapman Pincher, science editor of the London *Daily Express*, has established himself as the arch-enemy of the UFOs, and he commented recently: "I wonder how many flying saucer sightings have been caused by reconnaissance planes?" The answer can readily be given: "None." In the first place these planes fly at altitudes which render them invisible to the naked eye: indeed, that is why they are called spy planes. If they were to fly lower they would be recognisable instantly as a conventional aircraft. If they have been tracked on radar, there is no doubt that they are judged to be Russian or American planes, as the case may be, on a spying mission.

Another way of answering Chapman Pincher's innuendo is to reverse the charges, so to speak, and we wonder how many UFOs have given rise to suspicions of foreign intruders engaged in espionage. This would seem to be much the more serious aspect of the whole unsavoury matter.

When flying saucers were new it is understandable that reports about them should have been classified as top secret. Now that it is known that they are extra-terrestrial it is vitally important that the whole subject should be de-classified as quickly as possible.

A perfectly innocent UFO appearing at a moment of international tension—such as the present—could well spring off a chain reaction which might lead to nuclear war. Perhaps one day we may learn how near we have already been to this disaster as a result of UFO activity.

To those of our readers who hold that the saucers have a benevolent attitude to the people on Earth, we would point out that their present behaviour smacks more of ignorance of conditions on earth or, possibly, a total indifference to our fate.

About Balloons

We think it is high time it was pointed out to the sceptics that there is an answer to the attempt to explain away all saucer sightings as due to conventional objects. To begin with, it is much more likely (and much more in accord with human nature) that flying saucers have been seen and have been written

off in the beholder's mind as some conventional object. The mind of man is much more likely to domesticate an incident than to elaborate it into something weird and strange.

That these remarks are not based on theory alone is proved by two outstanding incidents. In Ottawa, Canada, when Project "Magnet" had been set up by the Government to investigate the saucer mystery a most instructive experiment was tried. A 500,000 candle-power aircraft flare was fastened inside an aluminium cone and suspended under a large weather balloon so that the flare, when set off, would illuminate the underside of the balloon. When the balloon, at 5,000 feet, was over an area of the city where there were two drive-in theatres and a stadium jammed with people watching an evening base-ball game, the flare went off. Not one call came in reporting a flying saucer. It was argued also that people just do not look up into the sky, but the sounder inference is that those who saw the object realised it was a balloon and did not bother themselves further about the matter.

The following incident is even more instructive. It is taken from Aimé Michel's book *Flying Saucers and the Straight Line Mystery*. In October, 1954, the University of Padua in Italy had sent up a gigantic research balloon to study cosmic rays at a high altitude. It had drifted over a wide area of France at a time when saucer incidents of a truly bizarre nature were at their height. As Michel points out, here, if ever, was a moment when mass hysteria might have been expected to be at work. Although one or two people did report a flying saucer, every one of their descriptions tallied exactly with those of the actual balloon: in other words, the ordinary people of France were proved to be accurate reporters.

Therefore, when a number of ordinary people describe something "out of this world" it is as well not to dismiss their evidence with contumely. *When balloons have been seen, balloons have been described.* And any momentary confusion can soon be cleared up. What we object to is the attempt of the sceptics to force the description given by an honest witness to conform with their prejudices: thus, when an object has been described as flying faster than a jet, it is no use writing it off as a weather balloon which cannot move faster than the prevailing wind.

SCOTLAND: Kincardineshire sightings

On April 14 the Dundee *Courier and Advertiser* printed a letter from a Miss Greig, of 17 Madeira Street, Dundee, addressed to the editor. "I thought you might be interested," she wrote, "to hear about a peculiar object my mother, father, brother and grandparents saw moving over the sky on the evening of Monday, April 11. We were motoring between Stonehaven and Laurencekirk, and the time was about 8.15 when a saucer-shaped, reddish, golden object slowly moved across the sky in a northerly direction towards the Grampians. As we sat watching, it moved with a slow, circular motion until it gradually disappeared behind a bank of clouds. We waited patiently for it to reappear. To our astonishment it came out from behind a cloud but had changed direction and, in doing so, looked like a large catherine wheel."

On April 16 another reader, Mr. Sam Cameron junior, of 76 High Street, Dundee, wrote to the paper as follows: "It may interest your correspondent to learn that at precisely the same time a similar phenomenon, only more of a cigar shape, reddish gold in colour and travelling in a northerly direction, was seen from the window of my home in Dundee by two people, who are positive it was not an aircraft in the accepted sense of what we know as aircraft. There is probably some logical explanation, but I only say this because I have been in the past notoriously 'anti-saucer' and quite willing to accept such phenomena as meteorological balloons, etc. But when reliable and quite unimaginative people report to me as having seen something like a submarine-shaped object in the sky, it has certainly got me thinking."

(We are grateful to Mr. John Ogilvy for sending us the cuttings from which we have quoted.)

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Jet Pioneer Supports the Saucers

According to the Scottish *Daily Mail*, April 30, A. B. S. Laidlaw, the engineer who showed Sir Frank Whittle how to make his jet engines work, told a reporter: "I believe there may be something in this flying saucer business. After all, there is a lot of authentic evidence. And it fits into a theory I have had for a long time.

"I think the solution to space travel is in finding a way of breaking the force of gravity. That could be what flying saucers—if they are a fact—have done. Gravity, that's the secret of space travel.

"Some of us may live to see the day when a machine is invented to overcome gravity, which is the weakest of all the forces of energy that bind material together.

"The use of rocket propulsion and ballistics to overcome gravity is just childish. Seven tons of fuel to put a few pounds of machinery into space is crazy. Britain is quite right not to get mixed up in these space travel experiments.

"To do any good we would have to get a man up there. That means, while the problem of gravity is unsolved, putting an intolerable strain on a human body, Such physical strain, in fact, that the brain would be useless, and it's a brainy type not an athlete who would have to be shot into space if we were to learn anything."

U.S.A.—Saucers fly again

The Army - Navy - Air - Force Register for May 14 comments: "Flying saucers are here again. Reports from Alaska and

The Adamski photographs —a summing up

by WAVENEY GIRVAN

In the March/April issue of the 'Flying Saucer Review,' Waveney Girvan noted that the Adamski controversy had recently flared up again, but remarked that the crux of the matter still appeared to rest with the photographs which were being ignored in the new arguments. Conceding that the photographs could be fakes, he then addressed a few direct questions to those who had questioned Adamski's honesty. The article produced a spate of correspondence which Waveney Girvan now reviews.

MY original article certainly produced a crop of interesting comment and argument: whether it has brought us any nearer the truth is doubtful. Most of the correspondents, however, had something important to say, and I have been taught an instructive lesson. That is that the Adamski topic has now become inextricably tangled with the emotions and that it is almost impossible to keep it a matter purely for the intellect.

Nearly all my readers who distrust Adamski assumed that the purpose of my article was to defend him: this was neatly balanced by those who wrote in indignantly defending him against what they had imagined was an attack. It soon became clear to me that I would have to re-state the point about the photographs so that there could be no ambiguity, but before we come to them again, there are a few red herrings which I would like to deal with. They are not, I think, without interest.

Opposition to "brotherly love"

After my article was written, but before it was printed, I received a letter from Mr. Richard Hall, Secretary to NICAP. He was writing on behalf of Donald Keyhoe, whom this Review had criticised for his treatment of George Adamski. Here, again, these criticisms had apparently been

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Dubuque, Ia., have once more set Air Force authorities investigating.

"Between Nome and St. Michael 'silvery objects' were reported, flashing by at a tremendous clip' at an altitude of from 2,000 to 3,000 feet. Other reports were conflicting: 'low and slow'.

"The Dubuque report noted that three 'silver saucer-shaped objects' had flown above the Mississippi River, at a 20,000 foot altitude. It was alleged that photographs had been taken of the objects.

"Frederick M. Philips, associate editor of *Air Force,* sums up these latest saucer sightings without comment other than that the sources were 'seemingly reliable'."

Douglas Mapes confesses

We have received a letter from Mr. Douglas Mapes which reads: "I confess that my May 8, 1959, resignation letter was a deliberate hoax. I offer no excuse for there can be none. I.C.A.R.F., as well as others, are completely blameless in this. Cheifly *[sic]* financial straits decided my action. However, everything I wrote, said, and reported, prior to May 8, 1959, was absolutely true. I have promised never to interfere in UFO matters in future and hereby release all material labelled as "confidential" and signed by me, if needed. I deeply regret having done this and am very ashamed. I shall face whatever charges or action to follow and shall answer any query truthfully and precisely. I must apologise to *Flying Saucer Review* for involving them in this act in whatever manner."

As we had, perhaps unfortunately, given Mr. Mapes's original resignation a certain amount of publicity in a previous issue, we feel obliged to print this recantation. We feel it is of slight interest only and that Mr. Mapes, both before and after his resignation, could not be accounted as anyone of importance to the study of flying saucers and we are glad to note that he intends to take every possible step to efface his name altogether.

misunderstood. NICAP has attempted to expose Adamski's Kansas City claims. Our criticism was that NICAP had refused to print Adamski's answer. That the answer was unsatisfactory, I freely admit, but by not printing it NICAP has given the opposite impression.

In the course of Mr. Hall's letter, however, he makes it quite apparent that one of the main objections to the Adamski claims is based upon the "brotherly love" which our Venusian visitors are alleged to have preached. (Aimé Michel, by the way, makes much the same point in his recent book.) Now I am the first to admit that I find the Venusian's message more than mildly irritating, but I must protest that this alone is not a valid reason for dismissing Adamski's claims. If such beings as Venusians exist, then they may be mildly irritating people, and, if so, we can congratulate ourselves that we have never met one of their number and, if our luck holds, we never shall. But I cannot deny a person's existence merely because I judge him a bore. If only that were possible in real life.

Before I leave the matter of brotherly love—which seems to cause so much unbrotherliness—it may be of interest if I recall an experience which I related in the introduction to my book *Flying Saucers and Commonsense*. In quoting myself I do so merely to confirm that I am as allergic to evangelism as the most hardened sceptic, though I will freely admit that my experience has made me most cautious in dismissing contact claims just because I do not happen to like the tidings which the visitors are alleged to bring. Here is what I recorded: "Early in 1953, several weeks before I had heard of George Adamski, I wrote a letter to the (London) *Observer* answering another correspondent, who was, as far as I can remember, an adherent of the cobweb theory. When my letter appeared a number of readers of the *Observer* wrote to me, most of them supporting what I had said. One man wrote from Weymouth, Dorset, stating that not only did flying saucers exist but that he had actually communicated with one of the pilots who had landed on the downs behind the town. The pilot had told my correspondent that he and others like him were visiting the earth because they had become alarmed by the state of affairs into which our politicians had allowed us to drift. When I read this letter I pondered for some time and then, impulsively, tore it up and threw it into the waste-paper basket. I took the writer of the letter for a crank or a madman."

I could not remember the man's name, nor his address in Weymouth, so when writing my book —which appeared nearly two years after the Adamski story—I made an appeal for my correspondent to come forward: but I have heard nothing more.

Michel, in a letter prompted by my article, widens his reasons for disbelief in Adamski on the grounds that human life is impossible on Venus and that neither trees nor rivers can exist on the Moon. To that I can only reply that I do not think any of us can say with the slightest degree of certainty what conditions on other planets are like, though I concede that we probably know more about the Moon than we do about Venus. Of the latter planet I would say we know remarkably little.

Challenge to the sceptics

But I must now return to my real point—the photographs. Several correspondents seem to have overlooked the possibility that the photographs could be genuine (not necessarily taken by Adamski, but having come into his possession) and the rest of his story a complete fabrication. Another possibility is that the photograph, though faked, is a copy of something genuine. Could I now try to make clear beyond any possibility of misunderstanding what I was aiming at in my previous article?

When a person says that an object is counterfeit, he automatically puts himself into a position where he claims to know two things with certainty. He declares, in effect, that he knows what a genuine article looks like and how the sham presentation differs from the original. So I decided to take the sceptics at their own valuation and to challenge them to produce their proof. It is unreasonable, in most cases, to ask anybody to prove a negative, but here I was dealing with volunteers.

Advising an artist in 1950

In my opinion, most of the correspondents who took my bait completely failed to see their predicament. As a result, they were inclined to evade the issue. They assumed, for instance, that all they had to do was to produce an illustration or a photograph prior to 1952 that looked rather like Adamski's, and Adamski was automatically convicted of forgery. They had overlooked the fact that, for the sake of the argument, I had given them this point at the commencement! In the context of my article, surely it was quite clear that I was asking for the earlier objects so as to get Adamski out of the way. He was fogging the issue in that, as his contact claims were suspect, his photograph was suspect also, though, as I have already mentioned, the former could be false and the latter genuine. With Adamski out of the way, then we might be able to arrive at

the heart of the matter—what does a genuine saucer look like?

My attention was drawn to a number of earlier saucers from the boys' comics and elsewhere: one of the earliest was reproduced in the May/June issue accompanying David Wightman's article. Now, I was perfectly aware that circular aeroforms had been drawn ever since the word "saucer" gained its wide currency in 1947. I had good reason to know this for in 1950 I advised the artist who drew the cover for Gerald Heard's *The Riddle of the Flying Saucers*. The word helped us, of course, to visualise a round shape and, for good measure, we added a sort of conning tower on the top. I could claim, I suppose, that the result anticipated Adamski and that he might have copied our illustration. However, the resemblance was not nearly as close as what I was looking for: something as close to Adamski as Adamski's photograph resembled the Potter and Darbishire saucers.

I have now studied countless pre-1952 "saucers," but none of them really approximates to the requirements. The boys' comics just do not fit the bill, for they are nearly all streamlined and many of them are jet-propelled. David Wightman's 1910 object does not closely resemble Potter's. Where a concavity should exist, there is a pendant belly, and so on. I still hold that Adamski's saucer (and Potter's and Darbishire's) look Victorian compared with the ones which have been submitted.

There is, I admit, one exception—the Lonzo Dove model which, it is claimed, was made in 1932. Here we do have something which might well have served as the basis for a fake. David Wightman, however, is inclined to argue by insinuation: he does not exactly say this is what happened, but that, I take it, is what he means. So let us accept it as a starting point. The Dove model does not resemble Adamski's exactly, but we must assume that, in order to avoid complete exposure, certain modifications were introduced by Adamski to put people off the trail. The ball landing gears have been reduced to three: a tier above the inverted saucer part has been provided to accommodate portholes and on the top has been placed a ring, but which Adamski says was a lens or light. The angle of the dome has also been altered. By a most remarkable coincidence, Adamski in his faking has stumbled on exactly what Darbishire was later to see and almost exactly that which was seen by Potter. (The only difference from the Potter drawing was that the landing gears were not seen.)

I, for one, cannot believe in such a coincidence. If the Adamski model is a fake, a something based partly on Dove and partly on an antic imagination, then Potter and Darbishire—to name but two—are also liars. Then the story must go that they have based their deceptions upon Adamski who, in turn, based his upon Dove.

Critic off the rails

In Mr. Wightman's view, Lonzo Dove is an honest and intelligent investigator. I quote: "The model was constructed and photographed in 1932. . . . It is through Dove's painstaking work and the systematic filing of his correspondence with several people whom he knew would be interested which has made the exposure of Adamski's guilt regarding faked photographs possible." If you read on you will see that it was at this point that David Wightman went off the rails: he was so keen to denigrate Adamski that he forgot the whole purpose of my challenge. At the very moment of truth—at the point of full revelation—he stumbled and fell flat on his face. Let us pick him up, give him a dusting, and, when he is steady on his feet, fire the questions at him again.

"If Adamski has faked his photograph, where did he obtain the original on which he has based his counterfeit?" The answer to this seems to be: "On Lonzo Dove." Then Potter and Darbishire are also liars, but let that pass—to get at the truth I will concede any number of points. My second question still remains unanswered: "On what grounds do they (the sceptics) declare one saucer genuine and the other faked?" To this Mr. Wightman replies: "There is a simple, logical explanation to show how both the Potter and Darbishire saucers could be genuine and Adamski's a fake. If we assume that Dove's pre-flying saucer era research actually uncovered the true flying saucer configuration, then anyone with sufficient patience could be fortunate enough to see or even photograph a genuine flying saucer."

The long-awaited news!

If we assume! David Wightman, the stern denouncer of the spurious, can bring nothing better forward than an assumption to secure a conviction. Why should I *assume* that Dove's model is genuine and Adamski's a fake? Because it was produced before Adamski's? That will hardly wash because Potter and Darbishire are acquitted and their saucers appeared in the sky later still. I have shown that Adamski's model more closely resembles the subsequent saucers than his resembles Dove's, so it is much more likely, if David Wightman is right, that Dove's is the only genuine and detailed representation of a flying saucer in existence. Here is the news

News from the Argentine

—a letter from Buenos Aires

EDITH Greinert, who lives in Buenos Aires, has written to us to say that she has not seen any flying saucer incidents reported from her country for some time. Extracts from her letter which is full of interest are printed below and bring us the latest news from the Argentine:

"It so happens that there came into my possession an authentic copy of a radio message sent by the commander of an airplane to the air-field of Eseiza (the international airport of Buenos Aires) while on his flight near one of the northern towns in Argentina. With the permission of the person from whom I received the copy, I give you the translation of the message: 'ALVCE (distinctive letters of the plane) INFORMS THAT ON ITS FLIGHT ROUTE TOWARDS 210 DEGREES OVER RESISTENCIA WE SEE FIVE STRANGE OBJECTS APPARENTLY FLYING SAUCERS OF UNDETERMINED SHAPE WHICH AS SOON AS THEY APPROACH FLY AWAY AGAIN IN ORDER TO RE-GROUP IN SQUADRON FORMATION STOP AT CERTAIN MOMENTS THEY APPROACH THE PLANE THEN DISAPPEAR OVER THE HORIZON WHICH IS HIDDEN IN MIST STOP IMPOSSIBLE TO DETERMINE THEIR HEIGHT AND SPEED DUE TO THE GREAT SPEED THEY ARE DEVELOPING STOP HEIGHT OF THE ALVCE IS 2400 METRES THE ALVCE TRIES TO INCREASE ITS SPEED IN ORDER TO APPROACH THESE OBJECTS BUT THIS IS IMPOSSIBLE STOP PROCEEDING WITHOUT FURTHER NEWS.'

"This message was sent on October 17, 1959, at about 7 p.m. The objects were also seen by one of the passengers, who was later interviewed by a reporter. On the previous day, October 15, half the population of Tandil—a small town in the province of Buenos Aires to the west of Mar del Plata—also saw a flying saucer. The nearby air-base was informed, but when the plane which was to have intercepted it arrived, the saucer had disappeared.

"There happened another very curious thing about a month or so later. I first heard about it from a Mr. Vogt who is the head of a helicopter company. The man who had this strange experience was a friend of one of Mr. Vogt's pilots.

"It seems that one evening at 11.30 p.m., towards the end of November, 1959, the driver of a car on his way to Bahia Blanca (on the Atlantic coast and in the south of the province of Buenos Aires) was only a few kilometres from that town, when his eyelids got very heavy from a strong, bluish (violet) light which had appeared. He decided to take a nap, parked his car at the roadside—Road No. 3—and lay down on the grass near it. Eight minutes later he awoke and found himself in quite unknown surroundings. He asked somebody to help him and tell him the way to Bahia Blanca. He was greeted with a shout of laughter and told he was only a few kilometres from Salta, in the extreme north of Argentina. (If you look it up on the map, you will see that Bahia Blanca is on the coast of the Atlantic to the south of Mar del Plata, while Salta is far up in the north and in the Andes. Unfortunately, I cannot tell you the exact distance, but it must be between 2,500 and 3,000 km.*)

"The story continues as follows. The driver then went to the military authorities of that northern capital and they, after checking that it was not a case of hallucination or mental deficiency, got in touch with the authorities in Bahia Blanca who, a few minutes later, confirmed that the above-mentioned car was actually stationed on Road No. 3, exactly where it had been left. The newspaper which covered this story then adds that the driver was taken to Buenos Aires and later, under the greatest secrecy, sent to the U.S.A. where he was closely examined by the competent authorities of that country."

Our correspondent, unfortunately, has not specified the newspaper in which the full report appeared, but we have written for this and other details of the strange story.

**The actual distance is nearly 600 miles.—Editor.*

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that the world has been waiting for: is it not possible for Lonzo Dove to come forward and take his bow? Failing that, would David Wightman now oblige by backing his statement with something more convincing than an assumption?

May I repeat that I am as anxious as Adamski's sternest critics to get at the final truth? I renew my offer to both Harold Fulton and Donald Keyhoe to print their replies. So far, they have preferred to keep silent.

From an astronomer's notebook

The first 50 million miles

by W. SCHROEDER

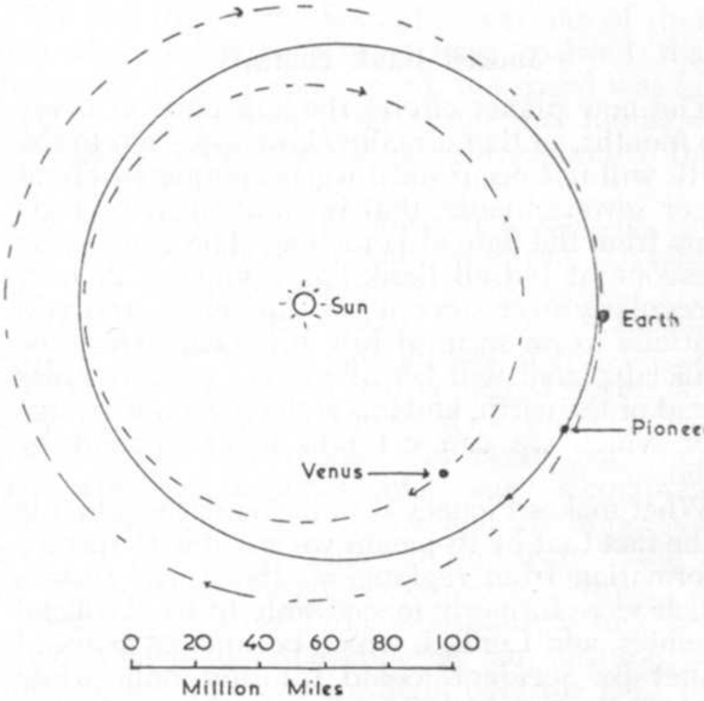
THE Russian space ship, which was launched recently, does not really deserve that description. After all, we think of a space ship as something which is propelled by its own power, and which can—at least to a certain extent—be manœuvred by its crew. The Russian " space ship " was capable of neither of these and yet the Russian authorities repeatedly requested the Western Powers to call it a " space ship." The question is: whom did they want to fool? Us or themselves?

With equal justification we could refer to the contraption with which the Wright brothers made their first powered flight as an " air liner."

The purpose of this " space ship " is something of a mystery, too. According to Russian announcements, it was designed to find out if it was possible for a human being to survive in outer space. Exactly the same reason was given for the launching of many of the earlier satellites, and if they are still trying to find the answer to that question, then their other attempts must have been a sheer waste of effort. Apart from the possibility that there is some military purpose behind the launching, there can be only one other explanation, and that is that this " space ship " was hurled into its orbit around the earth merely as a prestige advertisement. You may call it propaganda, if you wish.

If this latter explanation happens to be true, and propaganda was the reason (or one of them) for the launching, then it can be said that it has sadly misfired.

The American two-ton satellite, which went into orbit shortly afterwards, should have made it clear to the world that the lead which the Russians had in this field a year ago is rapidly narrowing. The engineers of the Western world have caught up with them and are now also able



The path of Pioneer V in relation to the orbits of Venus and of Earth.

to send up giant satellites which can explore conditions in space.

In one particular point the Americans are far ahead of the Russians: all the information which the Sputniks and the Luniks have sent back to earth came from regions which are comparatively near to the earth. To the space traveller of the future, such information can be of value only during the first few hours of his journey, and it is hardly possible to regard the Russian efforts as a significant advance in the exploration of space. The American Pioneer V, on the other hand, brings us information about conditions in space from regions as far away as 50 million

miles. It is here where the designers of the West can score over their Russian counterparts.

The launching of Pioneer V required greater accuracy than that of any previous satellite. In order to get this artificial planet into its predetermined orbit, the speed of the final stage of the launching rocket had to be correct within less than half of one per cent. It says much for the designers that this was, in fact, achieved.

Pioneer V is now orbiting around the sun, its path being in the shape of an ellipse, so that the artificial planet is in the vicinity of the orbit of Venus when it goes through its perihelion, while at aphelion it will be near the earth's orbit.

Jodrell Bank contacts

The new planet circles the sun once in every ten months, so that a really close approach to the earth will not occur until it has completed about six or seven circuits, that is, in about five or six years from the date of launching. The giant radio telescope at Jodrell Bank has contacted Pioneer V regularly ever since it was launched, and will continue to do so until July this year, when the artificial planet will be about 50 million miles ahead of the earth, and this is the maximum range over which we can get into touch with it by radio.

What makes Pioneer V so particularly valuable is the fact that by its means we are able to receive information from regions of the solar system which were formerly inaccessible to us. Artificial satellites, and Lunik I, which became an artificial planet by accident, could transmit only while they were comparatively near to the earth, but the American miniature planet can tell us about conditions in space as they are found between the orbit of our earth and that of the planet Venus.

As far as the temperature in outer space is concerned, we shall probably learn nothing new. All artificial satellites have merely confirmed what scientists already knew, and which they deduced by applying simple physical laws and a little mathematics. So, Pioneer V will probably inform us that the temperature in its inner compartments is somewhere between freezing point and about 50 deg. Fahr., according to its distance from the sun at the time.

A knowledge of the strength and kind of radiation encountered in space is of vital importance to our future astronauts, and so far we know very little about it. The knowledge obtained from earlier satellites is of little value, as all radiations are greatly influenced by the magnetic field of the earth, and consequently we can get a true picture of the situation only if information is being collected in regions which are free from the disturbances caused by the earth's magnetism. Pioneer V is able to supply us with this information.

The presence—or absence—of a magnetic field in outer space may have a bearing on the way in which future space ships will be navigated, and again it is the miniature planet which alone is capable of telling us what we shall find out there.

Pioneer V will never return to earth. But we can also say with certainty that it will not remain in its orbit for ever. During one of its approaches to either Venus or Earth its path may be deflected, and it may then follow an entirely different orbit around the sun or it could even leave our solar system for good.

There is another danger which may befall this man-made planet: a meteorite could collide with it and put its transmitter out of action so that we should not be able to contact it again, but the chances are slight, as we have experienced with our satellites, none of which has, to our knowledge, met that fate, in spite of the fact that because of the gravitational attraction of the earth, these meteorites are more numerous in those regions where satellites have circled than they are farther out in space.

Never seen again

We shall never be able to see Pioneer V again. Even when it returns to the immediate vicinity of the earth in five or six years' time, it will be so faint that it could not be recognised with the largest telescopes available, and astronomical photographs will not show it because of its motion. But we can be sure that the return of the little planet will be awaited with eagerness by scientists all over the world.

When it is expected to be within range again, Jodrell Bank will send out its radio signal which switches on the transmitter of Pioneer V. *If* Pioneer V is still in its orbit, and *if* it has not been hit by a meteor, and *if* its solar batteries have not deteriorated in the meantime, *then* we shall hear its answering signal again. We shall hear again the voice of a man-made object, after it has at one time been over 180 million miles away from us. This will truly be a triumph. A triumph of radio-control and rocket engineering, and the men and women who made it possible can be justly proud of their achievement.

Saucers and the Iron Curtain

a report from Czechoslovakia

ALTHOUGH the United States Government (and others for that matter) cannot be accused of generosity with information on the subject of UFOs, in the free world people are able to speak their minds and to give testimony about their sightings. In Russia all news is "official" and if the Government does not want the truth to reach the public it can clamp down on *all* news: and the citizens must, presumably, keep what they have seen strictly to themselves. This secrecy has led some people to believe that the saucers were Russian secret weapons, but evidence does trickle through from time to time that saucers have been seen behind the Iron Curtain, and it is from one or other of the satellite countries, where censorship is not perhaps so severe, that the best authenticated sightings emerge. The following account is taken from the Czechoslovak fortnightly, *Kridla Vlasti* ("The Power of Wings"), No. 26, December 22, 1959:

No mistake possible

"A most unusual occurrence took place at the end of November, 1959, and the veracity of the witnesses is such that it excludes all possibility of any illusion or mistake.

"At about 8 p.m. on November 16, 1959, the Air Force officer, Commander Duchon, a former fighter-pilot with many years of experience, was driving in his car to a certain airfield in Czechoslovakia in order to supervise night-flying. He had with him another officer named Bezák, belonging to a certain unit of the Czech Air Force.

"At a distance of about 10 km. from the airfield, the engine of the car started to stall. Commander Duchon got out in order to look at it when suddenly they both caught sight of a light sapphire-coloured band moving at great speed at an altitude of between 500 and 800 metres (they were able to judge the height by comparing it with the height of a nearby hill). The coloured band remained behind for a few seconds in the wake of some unidentified object.

"At first they both thought it was one of their own aircraft but they very soon realised that there was no jet engine sound, the speed was far greater than that of a jet, and the luminous sapphire-green colour did not correspond to the exhaust of a jet aircraft.

"When they tried to start their car up, the ignition faded, and it was only some minutes later that they were able to get it going again.

"On reaching the airfield, they had a further surprise. No aircraft had landed there, but at 8.05 p.m. a flaming ball had appeared in the sky. Some of the pilots and ground personnel maintained that it had rotated. An even more fantastic aspect of the whole affair was the complete silence and terrific speed at which the thing flew over the airfield. It had then suddenly made a 90° turn and returned back over the airfield.

"According to the radar operators, who registered it on their radarscope at an altitude of 1,000 metres on its return flight over the field, no existing aircraft could possibly have executed such a manœuvre. At the same time they were able to fix its size as approximately twice the size of the largest known bomber.

Aircraft held back

"The aircraft held in emergency readiness on the field received orders to take off but for some unknown reason were unable to do so before the object had disappeared from the radarscope and from the horizon.

"A minute later it was back again over the field at a height of 100 metres and remained motionless for two minutes (from 8.06 to 8.08 p.m.) above the runway. Then, in a fraction of a second it accelerated to a fanastic speed and disappeared into the night.

"During those two minutes, the object was

observed through binoculars by both control-tower staff and anti-aircraft gun personnel, who, incidentally, received no orders to open fire as the situation was so confused. All these witnesses described the object as a disc or saucer, with a diameter of not less than 150 metres, with a glowing band around it.

"Unsuccesful attempts were made to contact it by radio in Russian and English and also in the international aviation code.

"The air and soil were immediately tested for radioactivity, but no trace of such was found. So far, no reports have been received from the neighbouring villages.

"If you doubt the veracity of this occurrence, then we can give you further evidence that flying saucers exist. In the West much has been written about them. The American citizen, Mr. Adamski, although called a charlatan, is nevertheless quite popular in Western Europe and one should not be surprised at this, since he was received by the Queen of the Netherlands this year, contacts inhabitants of Venus, and uses the flying saucers as taxis.

"In his books, published in the U.S.A. and in Western Europe, he has described his meetings with the astronauts from Venus and his space travels with them."

MAIL BAG — *continued from next page*

The Adamski photographs

Sir,—Herewith some results of a radiesthesic analysis of two of Adamski's photographs of flying saucers—Nos. 1 and 2 of your advertised list of photographs for sale.

The whole of the structure shown is of beryllium with the following exceptions. The ball on top of the dome is of perspex. The serrated ring between the dome and the vertical cylindrical portion is of silver. The portholes are of perspex. The three hemispherical objects on the under side are of aluminised rubber. The halation around the saucers is a resonant electro-magnetic force field. The two photographs are of the same saucer.—Douglas Taylour, Fortland House, Manorhamilton, Co. Leitrim, Eire.

What did Zara see?

Sir,—I was with some friends over Easter and the conversation turned on to Flying Saucers. The small daughter, aged 11, who was listening intently, suddenly joined in and gave a most dramatic account of something she had seen in the sky some eighteen months previously. Her description was so like that of a Flying Saucer that I asked her to write down briefly what she remembered.

Here is what she wrote:

I think it was 1958 *when we saw it, I can't remember what month or week or day, except that it was the beginning of winter, when it was getting dark quickly. We were playing when we heard a peculiar noise, at first we thought it was an aeroplane but it had a very dim light and it went round and round and then it went away to the east but all the time it was very high in the sky. It went round in circles and then went to the East.*
Zara.

P.S. We did not see it come.

As she talked, with her two hands she was naturally and unconsciously making the shape of a Flying Saucer, and then with the forefinger of one hand she was making a spiral to denote the way it was moving in the sky.

It was a completely natural and innocent testimony by a child who had seen something that might well have been a Flying Saucer.—Lancelot Spicer, 85 Onslow Square, S.W.7.

The Agrest story

Sir,—Mr. E. V. Inglesby fears that even if the Bible is found to be confirmed historically, the essential religious teaching may become lost.

Having read the Agrest hypothesis in your May/June issue, such fears would seem to be well-founded. In fact, M. Agrest goes out of his way to discredit this aspect of the Bible, although in other respects he is admirably open-minded. I wonder what his real views are: his careful disclaimers and remarks like "cleansed of their religious and legendary accretions" may mean only that the Russian scientist has been very careful to toe the party line and to escape the fate of other deviationists.—E. R. Carmichael, Wednesbury, Staffs.

CREDIT SALES

This Review, as our readers know, is produced almost completely by voluntary helpers. In these circumstances there is no staff available to deal with all the work involved in credit sales. We shall be greatly obliged, therefore, if all requests for back numbers, for books advertised in our pages, and for subscriptions are accompanied by the appropriate remittance. If the size of an order warrants it, C.O.D. requests can be arranged.

MAIL BAG

Correspondence is invited from our readers, but they are asked to keep their letters short. Unless letters give the sender's full name and address (not necessarily for publication) they cannot be considered. The Editor would like to remind correspondents that it is not always possible to acknowledge every letter personally so he takes this opportunity of thanking all who write to him.

Keyhoe versus Adamski

Sir,—I would like to congratulate you most heartily on your scarifying attack on Keyhoe and NICAP. Such an exposure has long been necessary. I hasten to explain that I am not deeply involved in the Adamski issue one way or another—I am, I suppose, too much interested in the saucer story as a whole—but I have particularly disliked the way that Keyhoe, the self-appointed Mandarin of saucers, has attacked all those with whom he finds himself in disagreement.

It is not what he says but the way he acts that is so offensive. He gives me the impression of a man totally devoid of humour. What he therefore fails to realise is that all he is doing is to enlist sympathy for those he treats so badly. It was high time that NICAP was itself exposed as a sort of closed shop of saucers run by those whose minds are as tightly shut as those behind the scenes at the Pentagon. Whatever one feels about another man, it used to be a principle of fair play to allow him to answer back when attacked.—Eric Winslade Johnstone, Merrivale, Capetown, South Africa.

Life on Mars

Sir,—Aimé Michel's enlightening article (March/April issue) puts forward one hypothesis. May I suggest an alternative explanation? I maintain that although intelligent life may have existed on Mars at some time in the past, it need not now.

The linearly arranged patches of vegetation could be areas of life which have sprung up as a result of slow seepage of water or steam from the long-abandoned canals, and these may have been underground pipelines. There would be no point in irrigating relatively narrow strips of desert, while much less waste would be involved by utilising the water in more fertile, widespread areas (the great oases and "seas"). While the canals were in use they would have been invisible from the Earth without their vegetation.

The Cyclopia-Amenthes canal can easily be explained this way. It may have been an old canal which was dry, though blocked up, for a very long time, and then suddenly was opened to allow water to enter it. Now, with water in it, the canal would attract plant life from either end, gradually becoming apparent as the vegetation spread along it—perhaps at the old oasis mentioned in Aimé Michel's article.—Anthony G. Poole, Green Park, Cambridge.

Bouquet

Sir,—May I commend you on what we feel is the best Flying Saucer magazine? What I like so much about your magazine is the spirit of open-minded approach, and so many of your views are akin to our own.—Fred Stone, President, The Australian Flying Saucer Research Society, Kilburn, S. Australia.

Lonzo Dove

Sir,—I must have read the article by David Wightman (May/June issue) at least ten times and I still can't make sense of it. Who is this mysterious Mr. Dove and what part has he played in the alleged hoax? And if Adamski has stolen Mr. Dove's photograph, why hasn't an action been brought?

Personally I don't believe Mr. Dove exists, nor his model. I would like to challenge Mr. Wightman to produce Mr. Dove and his model, and I should be interested to hear Mr. Dove's explanation of his astonishing silence all these years in face of the fact that a man had apparently gained money and notoriety by openly and audaciously using his model and idea. Why did he never speak up or sue Mr. Adamski?—Margaret Holmes, 59 Marlborough Road, Bexleyheath, Kent.

(*See also article on page* 25 —*Editor.*)

What Lethbridge saw

Sir,—May I enquire whether you included this article in your March/April issue to make the point that when people see something extra-ordinary they intend to domesticate it by giving it an ordinary explanation and not the other way about. Sir Harold Spencer Jones, when he was Astronomer Royal, declared that people were prone to prefer the wonderful to the humdrum. If so, your article has certainly made the point very well indeed, and I much enjoyed it for this reason. —Henry Batchelor, Woking.

The Lethbridge article was printed in the first place because it was considered to be of great interest and, judging by the number of comments we have received, it would seem to have attracted much attention. Reader Batchelor is, however, quite right in spotting the secondary purpose. Many of our readers, who might have been expected to support an extra-terrestrial explanation preferred the mundane, and Sir Harold Spencer Jones is thereby once again confounded.—Editor.

"I have never heard of flying saucers"

—Russian astronomer

WHEN Professor Alla Masevich had finished her lecture entitled "The Conquest of Space" at the Birmingham Town Hall on February 8 she was bombarded with questions. She is vice-president of the Astronomical Council of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences in Moscow. One of the questions submitted was: "Do you believe in flying saucers?" To this the good lady replied: "I have never heard about flying saucers in my country. Nobody knows them."

The reply given may very well be the literal truth. Although we have had plenty of evidence during the past few years that Russia has been visited by mysterious objects, it would appear that the subject, as a subject, does not exist because it has not yet been given a generic title. It will be remembered that on the few occasions when the saucers have been referred to by Russian propagandists, they have been dismissed as figments of the bloodthirsty imperialists' war aims. It has never been disclosed exactly how reports of dome-shaped objects can have furthered the allegedly nefarious aims of America and Great Britain, though Dr. Leon Davidson might be able to shed some light in these dark places.

It is rather disappointing to note that in the western world, saucers are known to the scientists but ignored: behind the Iron Curtain, where views on life in outer space generally are more broadminded and where space exploration is more advanced, the saucer data, collected from all over the world, is apparently not available. Those who won't listen have the facts, and those who are ready for the news have never heard of the subject.

Nearly a fortnight after the Russian professor had declared her ignorance of flying saucers she went to Scotland and in the *Edinburgh Evening News* of February 22 there is a picture of her looking at a 36-in. telescope in the Royal Scottish Observatory on the Blackford Hill. With her in the picture is Professor H. A. Bruck, the Scottish Astronomer-Royal. At a press conference held while she was at the Observatory she was again asked her opinion about UFOs. Having had a fortnight's time to study a subject about which she had never previously heard, she was now able to describe the saucers as "rubbish." We wonder if she received her instruction from Professor Bruck.

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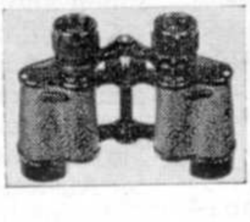

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Flying Saucers and the Straight Line Mystery

by AIMÉ MICHEL

With a foreword by General L. M. Chassin, General Air Defence Co-ordinator, Allied Air Forces, Central Europe (NATO)

Owing to an exceptionally heavy demand, our initial supplies of this epoch-making book were sold out early on the day of first release in the United Kingdom. We have now made arrangements for further supplies to be imported from the U.S.A. We still advise those of our readers anxious to obtain copies, to make certain of placing their orders as soon as possible, as the demand continues to be heavy.

Readers living in or near London can obtain copies of the book at the John M. Watkins Bookshop, Cecil Court, off Charing Cross Road, W.C.2, for 30s. per copy.

Readers living in the provinces or overseas should write to the FLYING SAUCER REVIEW, Dept. L.M., 1, Doughty Street, London, W.C.1, enclosing remittance for 31s. 6d. which covers cost, postage and packing.

" I want to pay tribute to the Civilian Saucer Intelligence, responsible for the English translation, for their significant contribution to the cause of truth in the study of UFOs. The book is outstanding." Professor Charles A. Maney, in a public lecture on March 14, 1959, quoted in the FLYING SAUCER REVIEW.

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